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The Hongkong Telegraph.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE TANKS.

CREDIT TO MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

London, November 27.
The Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors has reported regarding the various claims in respect of the Tanks. The Report records that it was primarily due to the receptivity, courage, and driving force of Mr. Winston Churchill that the general idea was put into practice. The Report attributes the principal credit of designing and production of the Tank to Sir William Tritton and Major General Swinton, to whom £15,000 has been jointly awarded. Major General Swinton is awarded £1,000. The Report recognises the still greater value in his work of the advocacy of the use of the Tank, for which a pecuniary reward is inappropriate. Another claimant is awarded £1,000 also, and two others £500 each. Some claimants were disqualified because their investigations were within the scope of their duties.

Later.
Sir E. H. W. Tennyson D'Eyncourt (Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty) is awarded £1,000. The Commission exceedingly regrets being unable to recommend an award to the Australian, Demole, who is entitled to the greatest credit for producing the practical shape in 1912. It was a most brilliant invention which anticipated and surpassed in some respects that actually utilised in 1916, but which was put aside because the occasion for its use had then not arisen. The Commission, however, was bound to adhere to the general rule requiring a causal connection between making an invention and the Government's use of any similar invention.

CABLE DELAYS.

THE QUESTION OF PUBLISHING NEWS.

London, November 27.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Clough referred to the extreme delay on all cables from the Mid and Far East, and from Africa, and drew attention to the fact that even a fortnight often elapsed before the public was informed of events of the utmost importance. He asked if the Departments concerned would be therefore instructed to issue, for public information, official messages they receive promptly, owing to the preference in cabling.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the delay was caused by two faults in the Eastern main cables which were now rectified. The situation was becoming normal and arrears were being worked off. The various Departments would continue to do what was possible in order to facilitate the early issue of news to the public.

THE BOLSHEVIK FIGHTING.

DENIKIN AGAIN DRIVEN BACK.

London, November 27.
It is semi-officially stated that the Bolsheviks have driven back Denikin's forces to a maximum depth of fifty miles along most of the front.

During the last six months the Bolsheviks have sent 350,000 men and 1,000 guns against Denikin, who will probably be forced to retreat farther, but important forces which may redress the balance will be available for him owing to events in Ukraine, where the defection of 15,000 Galician troops made Petlura's position desperate, while the capture of Makhno's brigades by the Denikinists is imminent. This means the removal of the danger to Denikin's lines of supply, which caused the diversion of troops from the anti-Bolshevik front.

POLISH FEARS.

GERMAN TROOPS ARRIVING.

London, November 27.
The Polish Government has sent a Note to the Allies asking them to prevent the Germans sending to districts to be handed over to Poland the troops which were withdrawn from the Baltic States. It is reported that detachments of the Iron Division have already arrived in these districts, and it is feared that this is a prelude to another comedy of alleged disobedience to the formal orders of the Berlin Government, similar to that played in the Baltic States.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND THE ALLIES.

London, November 27.
In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government was fully conscious of the seriousness of the economic situation in Central Europe, and the Supreme Council was doing all possible to alleviate it, but it was decided that only a comprehensive arrangement for a large International Credit would be adequate. This involves the participation of the United States, who had been urged accordingly.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS.

THE EFFECT OF CHEAPER COAL.

London, November 27.
In the House of Commons, Mr. W.C. Bridgeman stated that adjustments in the prices of domestic electricity and gas would be made in consequence of the reduction in the price of coal.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

TO PRODUCE RAILWAY MATERIALS.

London, November 28.
The Premier, speaking at Woolwich, intimated that in view of the world shortage of railway rolling stock the Arsenal would be made a great locomotive centre. He stated that orders were already in hand for the construction of a thousand locomotives and 2,500 railway wagons.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THREE HOME BYE-ELECTIONS.

A COALITION VICTORY.

London, November 27.
The bye-election at South Croydon resulted as follows—
Sir Allan Smith (Coalition Unionist) 11,777.
Mr. Houlder (Liberal) 9,573.

THE THANET BYE-ELECTION.

In the bye-election at Thanet the result was—
The Hon. Mr. Harmsworth, (Coalition Unionist) 9,711.
Mr. West, 7,058.

A VISCOUNTESS RETURNED.

London, November 28.
The bye-election at Plymouth resulted as follows—
Viscountess Astor (Coalition Unionist) 14,495.
Mr. W. T. Gay (Labour) 9,292.
Mr. Isaac Foot (Liberal) 4,139.

THE BULGARIAN TREATY.

SIGNED BY HEAD DELEGATE.

Paris, November 27.
M. Stambouliski, the head of the Bulgarian Delegation, has signed the Bulgarian Treaty.

SOME INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

Later.
M. Stambouliski was the sole signator on behalf of Bulgaria. He was seated at a side table opposite M. Venizelos. When M. Stambouliski signed, the Greek delegate remarked: "We have been waiting twelve hundred years for this."

The Treaty was signed in the suburb of Neuilly. The Bulgarian delegates are said to have regarded the selection of Neuilly as a slight, but the Bulgarians stayed at Neuilly and moreover as Treaties had already been signed at Versailles and St. Germain there was a diplomatic reason why the Bulgarian Treaty should bear a fresh name.

The document was signed, as in the other cases, by the Allied and Associated Powers alphabetically. Mr. Harmsworth and Sir Eyre Crowe signed on behalf of Britain; Sir George Perley for Canada; Mr. Andrew Fisher for Australia; and Mr. Blackenberg for South Africa. Sir Eyre Crowe also signed for India.

Just before the ceremony began, the plenipotentiaries met on the staircase a bridal party entering another room, and after the signature the Mayor of Neuilly left to perform the marriage ceremony for the waiting couple.

The Treaty includes the surrender of Thrace by Bulgaria, the cession of territory within the bend of the Strumitza and a belt of territory on the Serbian frontier in the north-west; also the reduction of the Army to 20,000, and the payment of 2,250,000,000 francs as reparation.

GERMANY AND THE PEACE TREATY.

ANOTHER ALLIED NOTE.

Paris, November 26.
M. Clemenceau, as the Peace Conference Chairman, has sent a Note to the German Government complaining of the departure of Herr Simson imperilling the early ratification of the Peace Treaty. The German Government opposes with a denial the assertion that the departure of Herr Simson was influenced by the attitude of the American Senate against the Peace Treaty, and Simson is soon due in Paris again.—Havas.

WAR PRISONERS IN SIBERIA.

A REQUEST TO JAPAN.

Paris, November 26.
The International Red Cross Committee at Geneva has sent a telegram to the Emperor of Japan, thanking the Japanese people for their work in favour of the prisoners of war in Eastern Siberia, and begging them to take under their care prisoners in Central and Western Siberia, these being in great distress.—Havas.

THE PEACE TREATY.

SOME MORE SIGNATURES.

Paris, November 26.
The Treaty with Bulgaria is to be signed to-morrow. Roumania will be given a special week's delay for the signature. To-morrow, also, the Jugo Slavs will sign the Treaty at Saint Germain.—Havas.

FRENCH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PEOPLE URGED TO VOTE.

Paris, November 25.
The municipal elections take place on November 30. The French papers are trying to prevent people from abstaining from polling, this being especially the case for the Conservative elements.—Havas.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

DEPUTIES' SOLEMN DECLARATION.

Paris, November 26.
The Solemn Declaration in the name of the 24 newly-elected Deputies for Alsace Lorraine, will be read by M. Pfleger, aged 48, the Deputy for Haut Rhin.—Havas.

TROUBLE IN EGYPT.

ONE BRITISH OFFICER KILLED.

Cairo, November 24.
Four revolver attempts have been made on British officers since November 20. In one, Captain Cohen of the Labour Corps was killed. Students are again striking. Four members of the local Committee were released from arrest on November 24 and have gone to their villages.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR QUESTIONS.

SOME CONFERENCE DECISIONS.

Washington, November 26.
The International Labour Conference discussed the Report of the Committee on Unemployment.

An amendment by Mr. Gemmill, South Africa, limiting the representation of European States on the Migration Commission to one half of the membership was adopted after a bitter debate. Mr. Crawford, South Africa, pointed out the opposing economic interests of the Old World with its teeming population and shortage of raw material and the New World with its abundance of raw materials and its shortage of population, and declared that the New World must be shown a greater consideration and the impression must not be given that Europe was seeking only its own selfish interest or trying to take advantage of the Conference to perpetuate its dominance of world industries.

M. Jousaux, France, supported the amendment because France expected soon to become a country receiving immigration, but he protested against the statement that Europe was seeking to exploit the New World.

A motion referring all draft Conventions to the International Labour Office was defeated by 41 votes to 33.

Another, referring the question of unemployment to the Council of the League of Nations for solution, was negatived by 43 votes to 40.

A Swiss amendment, referring to the Governing Body a draft Convention for the reciprocal treatment of foreign workers was also negatived by 47 votes to 26.

A Canadian Delegate, replying to an Italian suggestion that the Conference was dominated by national egotism instead of an international spirit, contended that any attempt to interfere in such international affairs would be disastrous.

A recommendation that each State should establish an effective system of unemployment insurance was adopted.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

GOVERNMENT OFFER REJECTED.

Washington, November 25.
It is announced that the Cabinet's basis of settlement in the coal strike was a wage advance of 14 per cent. to all mine workers and the Government control of prices with no present increase in prices.

The Acting President of the Miners' Federation declares that the miners do not accept the offer.

ALL NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

Later.
Negotiations for a settlement of the coal strike have been broken off, the Miners rejecting the owners proposal to accept the Fuel Controller's suggestion of an increase in wages of fourteen per cent. The owners ignored the Secretary of Labour's proposal to increase this to 31 per cent.

The Committees of the Miners and Mineowners have adjourned indefinitely.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

A NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

Rome, November 26.
It is definitely announced that the King opens Parliament on December 1.
The appointment of Signor Scialoja, as Foreign Minister in succession to Signor Tittoni, is gazetted. Signor Scialoja also represents Italy on the Council of the League of Nations.

(Continued on page 8.)

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 5s. 11/4d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast—Fair. Barometer—30.11 Temperature 2 p.m.—64. Humidity 2 p.m.—82.

NO LICENCE.

EUROPEAN MOTOR CYCLIST FINED.

Mr. F.A. Jones was this morning charged by Inspector Garrod, at the Police Court, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, with not taking out a licence for his motor cycle.

The Traffic Inspector stated that on four occasions he saw the defendant riding the cycle.

The defendant said his licence expired in July last and he had no time to renew it, as he was under orders to proceed Home.

Mr. Hutchison remarked that the licence expired a long time ago, to which the defendant replied that his motor cycle had not been used, as it was out of commission all that time.

A fine of \$2 was inflicted on the defendant.

SCHOONER AND NINETY PERSONS.

PICKED UP BY LOCAL STEAMER.

The s.s. Foo Shing, a vessel under the agency of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., arrived here yesterday from Sebatiti (Borneo) and Basubi (Java). On her way to Hong-kong she picked up the two-masted schooner Poncedean, C.H.L. 25800, with 90 persons on board.

The schooner ran short of water and provisions in Lat. 10.6 N. Long. 121.27 E. to the position off Josa da Buenavista, five days out from Palawan Island.

The Foo Shing encountered strong monsoon.

DON'T FORGET.

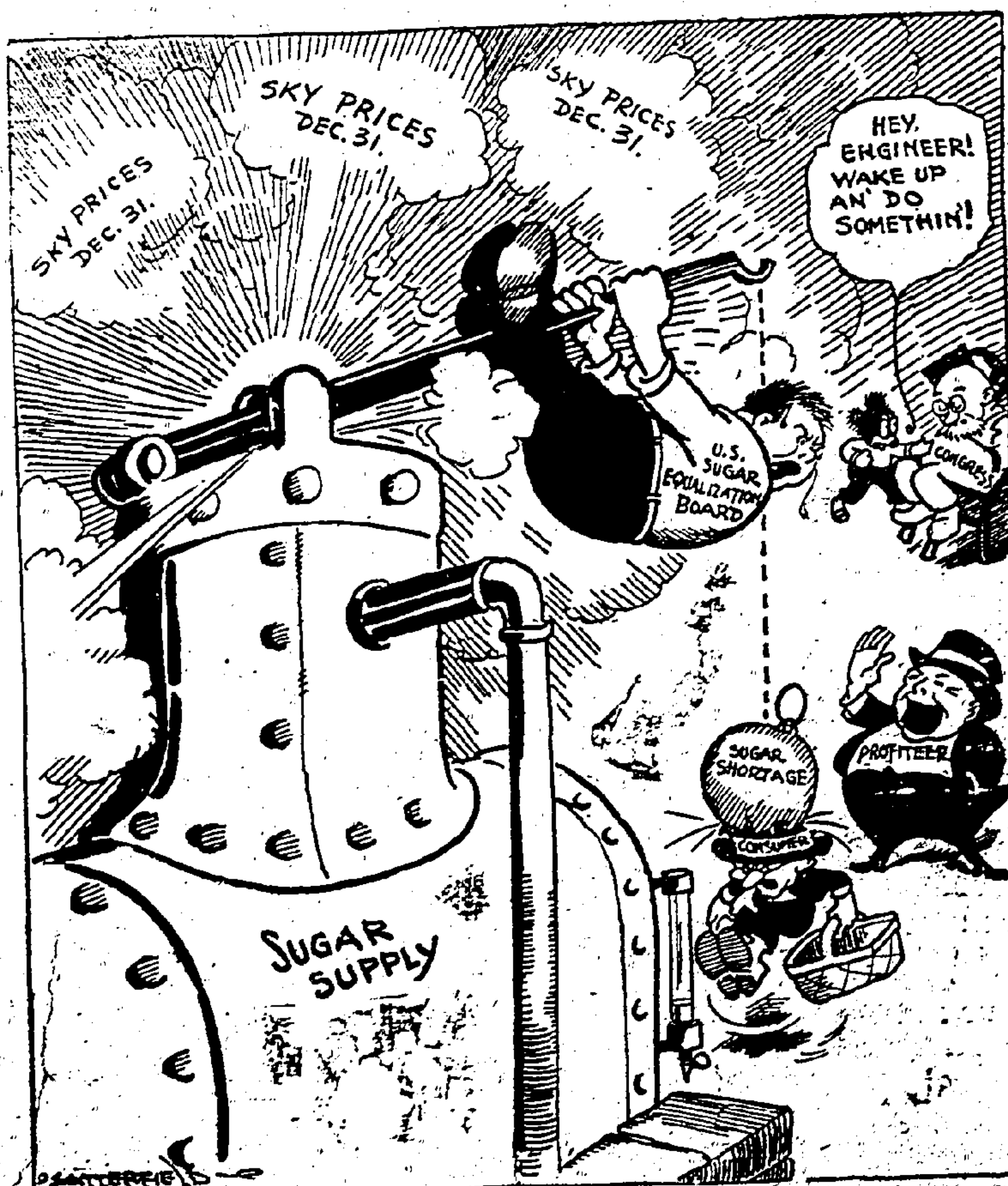
TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.



THE SUGAR PROBLEM.

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A WAR FAILURE OF 1917.

ALLIES' OFFENSIVE
KNOWN TO GERMANS.

Paris, October 10.

After an important discussion the Chamber of Deputies today decided to authorise the publication of the debates of the secret committees which held meetings between 1914 and 1918. The demand for publication has arisen as a result of an extensive campaign carried on by a section of the Press, which has criticised the Governments which preceded that of M. Clemenceau in the conduct of the war.

Mr. Painlevé, ex-Premier and ex-Minister of War, had an opportunity, for the first time, of raising the veil that has surrounded the events connected with the offensive of April 1917, which it was intended should have such magnificent results, but which ended in such a dramatic failure. The reactionary Press has accused M. Painlevé of having been the cause of this failure, by prematurely stopping the offensive, as the result of representations by a few politicians, who were horrified by the terrible fighting.

Referring to those accusations, M. Painlevé said that, for patriotic reasons, he had remained silent for two years, but the hour had come when it was possible for him to speak. He would reply to two questions upon which up to the present no exact reply had been given, namely: "Was there any political intervention in the stopping of the offensive of April 16, 1917?" What were exactly the French losses?"

M. Painlevé explained the plan of the offensive, which unfortunately collapsed before the German machine-guns, of which the enemy had an immense number. Further, the German Command knew the plan of campaign of the Fifth Army as early as April 4, having found it in a French officer who was taken prisoner. The French G.H.Q. were aware that the plan of the offensive was known to the Germans, but the French Government were ignorant of the fact. The advance was about 500 metres in two days, instead of twelve kilometres in eight hours, and the plan failed of itself, without any political or other intervention.

M. Painlevé then went on to read letters written by General Micheler, in which he said the offensive had failed.

Coming to the second question, the ex-Premier said the Government had been accused of knowingly exaggerating the losses. Unhappily, 34,000 were killed in the first ten days of the offensive, and not 15,000, as had been stated. [The Central News version adds: "and 30,000 were wounded."] The origin of the story of exaggeration was to be found in an official document signed by General Nivelle.

M. Painlevé then gave details of the recall of General Nivelle following the failure of his offensive, and it was then, he said, that the whole question of the command was brought up. He gave credit to M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George for their efforts in instituting the unity of command.

At this point M. Briand rose and said: All the operations of the spring of 1917 were decided upon by General Headquarters, under the direction of General Nivelle, and in pursuance of the policy of united action on a united front. All the headquarters staffs were represented. Thanks to this co-operation, the Allies took the offensive at the end of 1916, and obtained successes everywhere. In the spring the offensive was to be general. It was decided that on the French front there should be a unity of command for the duration of the operations, and, on the authority of the two Governments, General Nivelle took the command of the French and British Armies in January 1917. I decided at Rome on unity of command for the troops at Salonica.

M. Briand's intervention in the debate produced a great sensation.—Exchange.

M. Painlevé expressed his indignation at the story which made out that the Government had exaggerated losses in order to influence the Allies and public opinion. The ex-Premier claimed the honour of having appointed Marshal Foch to be Chief of the General Staff with Marshal Petain as Commander-in-Chief. These two leaders, he said, had created the Army of Victory by adopting the waiting tactics which had given the necessary men and material for the operations of July, 1918. "Our war policy," continued Mr. Painlevé, "gave us complete victory by concent-

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ing all the strength of the nations towards the end pursued and achieved by Marshals Foch and Petain. (Cheers.)

The Chamber then rose for the day after adopting a resolution in favour of the publication of the secret committees after consultation with the Allied Governments as to whether the latter had any objection to the publication, in their entirety, of the diplomatic documents.—Reuter.

GENERAL NEWS.

"SOME" CLUB.

Guides and hunters of the Nipisiguit River country over the Canadian border have organized a club whose membership is open only to those who have ridden on the back of a wild moose. It can be done, they say.

BOXING ALLOWED, BUT NO "KNOCK-OUT."

Acton Council has given permission for boxing contests to be held at the public baths if the "knock-out" is eliminated. Councillor Boissonnade declared there was more in the "knock-out" than met the eye. A Congregational minister seconded the motion to allow boxing. Councillor Howes: I move that each competitor come out in an armoured tank. Councillor Dunsmore described the process of being scientifically knocked out as less painful than a ripped nose, a black eye, or a jab on the solar plexus. The condition proposed was mawkish.

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PROHIBITION.

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE
IN THE ORIENT.

Dr. D. M. Gandier, who came to the Orient last April, representing the Anti-Saloon League of America, returned to Japan recently after spending a couple of months in China and the Philippine Islands.

He reports that the Philippine legislature now in session is almost certain to pass a prohibition law for the Islands. The Government-General and the National Council, who are his official advisers, have recommended that the legislature pass such a measure at this session. President Quezon of the Senate is strongly supporting this proposal and says the prohibition bill will pass the Senate by a big majority. The young generation of Filipinos, who have been educated in the schools since the American occupation, are almost unanimously in favour of prohibition. A large number of these younger people are in this year's House of Representatives. The only uncertain element in the whole situation is the attitude of Speaker Osmena. He has great influence in the House, and probably he could defeat any measure which he vigorously opposed. It is generally believed that he will either support the Prohibition Bill, or assume a neutral attitude towards it and tell the members of the House to decide for themselves how they shall vote upon it without any recommendation from him. If he does not oppose the measure it will pass.

The live issue in the Islands now, from a popular standpoint, is Independence. Speaker Osmena is keen enough a politician to know that for the legislature to refuse to pass a prohibition measure at this time would not tend to create confidence in the fitness of the Filipinos for self-government among the masses of the people in the United States. On the other hand, the adoption of prohibition by the Philippine legislature would have a very favourable effect in America. This fact, together with the fact that the younger generation is so strongly in favour of prohibition, is likely to ensure the Speaker's support for the Bill. With his support it is absolutely sure to pass. The indications are that the Philippine Islands will be the first of the Oriental nations to adopt prohibition as a national policy.

It looks as if Japan might not be far behind, says Dr. Gandier. He reports that he finds the prohibition question rapidly coming into prominence in Japan. He has spoken in the last ten days in the more important towns between Nagasaki and Kobe. Everywhere he reports much interest in the question. Public officials are taking an intelligent interest in the matter, and are eager to learn why America went dry and how the prohibition

WILD BEASTS FROM AFRICA.

BRITISH OFFICERS
CAPTURING A GERMAN
INDUSTRY.

By the steamer Colina there arrived at Barry Dock, Cardiff, the largest shipment of wild animals that has come into England since the war.

Among the collection there are four fine specimens of the African lion, two full-grown cheetahs, one full-grown leopard, one tiger cub, fifteen baboons, ten rare monkeys, four ostriches, ten cranes, four pelicans, and six marabou storks. There are also twenty-five rare deer and antelope, including the oryx and roan antelope, pythons, crocodiles, birds of prey, and other strange creatures.

They have been collected by young demobilised officers in the forests and jungles of Liberia, the Congo, the French Senegal, and other parts of Africa.

These men were sent out by the World's Zoological Trading Company, a British concern which has been formed to secure the trade in wild beasts, which was formerly in the hands of the Germans.

Other consignments are to follow as soon as shipping accommodation permits.

In the Congo a collecting depot for wild beasts has been established, whence animals needed to restock the Zoos of this country and Europe will be sent as soon as the necessary deck space can be secured.

policy is working over there. The educational leaders are showing an interest which suggests that they will be quick to recognise the educational gain which will come with the disappearance of the drinking habit.

Dr. Gandier says he will not be surprised if prohibition is the national policy of Japan inside of five years from now. He says the leaders of Japan are beginning to see what British leaders have already noted namely, that through prohibition America, "like an athlete, is training for world leadership." The following question recently appeared in an editorial in the Daily News (London):

"Europe is confronted by a dry America, commanding not only material resources, but an efficiency in industrial and civic life going beyond any standards in European society. For us and our national future, what does this mean?"

Dr. Gandier says it means that to get a similar advantage Great Britain will ultimately come to prohibition. It will be a national necessity. He calls attention to the fact that the Osaka Mainichi has already opined editorially that prohibition is a national necessity for Japan if she is to hold her own with America in industrial competition. This fact, Dr. Gandier believes, will soon be recognised by Japan's leaders, and prohibition will then be within sight.

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GERMAN SHIPPING.

HUNS TWISTING OUT OF
REPARATION.

Paris, October 13.—The following memorandum has been submitted by the British delegation to the Supreme Council:—

By the terms of the Armistice Convention, signed at Treves in January, 1919, Germany agreed to place the whole of the German merchant fleet under the control and under the flags of the Allied Powers. The Johann Heinrich Burchard, William O'Swald, Braunschweig, Denderah, and Nassau have not been delivered. Continued demands have been made by the Allied Naval Armistice Commission to the president of the German Armistice Commission to surrender these vessels. These demands were simply ignored and remained unanswered until quite recently, when Admiral Goette stated that the ships, having been sold in 1915 and 1916 by the Hamburg Amerika Line and the Kosmos Line to Dutch shipping companies, and were consequently not German but Dutch ships in fact. These ships were without question originally built for German companies and were German property and their transfer admittedly did not take place until considerably after the outbreak of hostilities. The Germans as well as the Dutch were already well aware that this transfer was invalid, as the ships have not in fact dared to put out to sea, in view of the certainty of their capture by the Allies. The impression gained by the naval officer who inspected the vessels on behalf of the Inter-Allied Armistice Commission is that the Germans fully realised that the ships would have to be surrendered under the Peace Treaty. They hoped to be able to evade their obligation by supporting the Dutch claim, and handing over the ships to the Dutch before the ratification of the Treaty of Peace. The German contention if accepted, would amount to the recognition of the right to transfer the property in those belligerent vessels to a neutral after the outbreak of hostilities. It is a contention which is not accepted by the Allied Powers. The substance of the Allied view was brought to the attention of the neutral Government by a circular dated November 17th, 1918, issued by the British Government, in which it was recalled that no transfer of enemy tonnage during or after the war to neutral flags or ownership would, except by special consent, be recognised before the final conclusion of peace. This view has been finally endorsed and confirmed by all the Allied and Associated Powers in virtue of the express stipulation of the Treaty of Peace under the head of "Reparations," annex, three, section seven, it is provided that Germany agrees to take any measures that may be indicated to her by the Reparation Commission for obtaining full title to the property in all ships which have during the war been transferred or are in process of transfer to neutral flags without the consent of the Allied and Associated Powers. It is thus definitely established by common agreement between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany that German vessels transferred to a neutral flag during the war without Allied consent must be regarded as German vessels, the obligation on the part of the German Government to deliver them up under the terms of the Armistice cannot therefore be called in question. Germans are perfectly well aware of this, and they are only having recourse to a transparent subterfuge in order to escape the obligations imposed upon her by the Armistice and by the Peace Treaty to hand over the vessels. In these conditions it is suggested that instructions be given to the Armistice Commission to require the German Government to hand over the ships without further delay.

All the steamers mentioned above have only been built or completed since the war started in 1914. Two of them, the William O'Swald and the Johann Heinrich Burchard, are steamers of 20,000 tons gross register, the other three are 7,500 ton steamers, and all are recorded in "Lloyd's Register" as being owned by the (British) Shipping Controller.

A VIRTUOUS COMMUNITY. Close to Zion City Jail, Illinois, a large sign board has been emblazoned with the laws of this community, which prohibit swearing, drinking, smoking, the street dancing, doctors, vaccination, gambling, flirting, pigs, oysters and secret societies.

NOTICES.

DRESS WEAR

JUST RECEIVED

DRESS SHIRTS

SILK & WOOL

TIES

SCARVES

WHITE GLOVES

SOCKS, BRACE

MEN'S BRITISH MADE

PATENT

PATENT

LEATHER

LEATHER

DRESS PUMPS

IN ALL SIZES AND FITTINGS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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APPOINTMENT.

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DRY GINGER-ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints \$1.25 Per Dozen.

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BOTTLED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

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WHITEAWAY'S

XMAS
AUTO STATIONERYXMAS
AUTO STATIONERY.Portfolio (Containing 6 neat
Autograph Cards with envelopes.Portfolio (Containing 6
Superior Autograph Cards with
envelopes.

Prices 50cents.

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THE "ARTISTIC"

THE "CHARMING"

Packet of Xmas and New
Year Cards containing 12 neat
and artistic folding card.Contains 12 Choice Christmas
and New Year Cards and
envelopes.

Prices 25c. Pkt.

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"CHOICE" BOX.

Box containing Six Choice
Cards and envelopes. Small size
neat folding card.A Selection of nine nice
Cards and envelopes. Neat
Cards with Suitable wordings.

Price 50c. Box.

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SINGLE CARDS

We have a choice selection of Xmas and New Year Cards.
All new and up-to-date.

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GIFT BOOKS FOR BOYS & GIRLS

We have just received a nice Selection of Gift Books

by Popular Authors. Suitable for Boys & Girls.

Prices \$1.25 & \$1.50.

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
LIMITED

20, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.



Order in good time
your wines & spirits
for Christmas from

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Telephone No. 616.

Hongkong.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which required them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance).
The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who are our agents there.

BIRTH.

DUNCAN.—At French Convent Hospital, on 1st inst., to Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Duncan, of Quarry Bay, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1919.

GERMAN DUPLICITY.

The fact that fresh Pan-German demonstrations have been taking place at Potsdam should, when taken in conjunction with other recent developments, serve as a warning that the Allies cannot yet afford to ignore the possibility of trouble with the Germans before the Peace Treaty is finally signed, sealed, delivered and ratified. It was only the other day that reports of similar happenings reached us, and now the news is that crowds have assembled outside Ludendorff's residence, where they cheered, the former Generalissimo, the ex-Kaiser and Militarism. Ludendorff, we are told, made a speech in which he extolled "the Prussian spirit," which we assume to be pure and unadulterated Militarism. Incidents like these, following close one upon the other, show that the old German spirit is still very much alive; and that it is capable of causing serious trouble unless kept within bounds by the victors in the war is a self-evident fact.

Since the signing of the Armistice, folk who are fond of painting the Germans in an ultra-favourable light have indulged in endless talk about the reformation in the character and outlook of the German people which has been brought about by the war. These defenders of the Huns have used as their stock argument the plea that the people did not want war, but that it was forced on an unwilling people by the military chiefs and the exponents of Prussianism. That idea has long since been exploded. The German people as a whole, almost without exception, wanted war and had based their whole lives on the assumption that it would sooner or later break out. And throughout the whole nation there breathed a spirit of determination to come to grips both with the British and the French. No people ever more deliberately planned a war than did the Germans, and, had they been victorious, the whole nation would have gone into a delirium of rejoicing. Happily for humanity, the Allies prevailed, but though victory is ours and the enemy's land is occupied by Allied troops, the old spirit is still in evidence, and we do not doubt that the Pan-Germans are even now dreaming of the day when they will be able to reverse the decision secured on the battlefields of Europe. It is for the Allies and all other liberty-loving nations to see that that day shall never dawn. That assurance can only be won by the exercise of every expedient with that end in view.

Apart from the actual demonstrations participated in by the Pan-Germans, which are quite significant in themselves, we have seen of late considerable evidence of German trickery in regard to the Treaty terms. The tactics of the German delegates in temporising on certain points and thereby delaying final ratification, in the hope, apparently, that dissensions will arise amongst the Allies, shows the dangers of allowing any latitude whatever to the conquered nation. There has been some evidence, too, that the German military strength has been maintained to such a point, even so late in the day as this, as to constitute a possible menace to existing peace. It is reassuring on this latter point to feel that the Entente has knowledge of these things, and that Marshal Foch in particular is keeping an alert eye on the situation. Whatever America's ultimate attitude on the Treaty may be, we have no fears of the Allies as a whole weakening in their attitude towards the Germans. It would be criminal folly to leave the latter any loopholes whatever from which to escape from the full terms of the punishment meted out to them. We say that the Germans cannot be trusted. They have shown it since the fighting ceased. And we shall need to watch them to the very end of the chapter.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

RESIDENTS AND SUBMARINES.

Hongkong residents were very much interested over the weekend in the arrival of the new submarine flotilla, for it is something quite novel to have so many of these craft with us. There is just one point in connection with their arrival to which we should like to call attention. We notice that when these L-Boats were in Singapore they were thrown open to the inspection of British residents, and it would certainly be an appreciated privilege if something of the same nature could be done here. When H.M.S. Hawkins was in Shanghai recently British residents were given a similar opportunity to look at what a latest British naval production is like, but nothing of that nature has been done here yet, although Hongkong is the headquarters of the China Station. Could not our naval authorities give Hongkong residents a similar treat, and would it not be possible at the same time to benefit the Fund for the Devastated Villages of France? If the submarines were thrown open say for one or two afternoons and only those holding certain tickets permitted to go aboard, it would certainly be an inducement to many to buy such tickets, though the naval people need have nothing to do with the sale. We throw it out as a suggestion, and those who are working for the Fund might see sufficient value in it to take it up. In any case, whether this charity stands to benefit or not, there would be a good deal of appreciation shown if the submarines were allowed to be put on view for a short time.

A lecture on "Golf" will be given by Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell at the Helena May Institute on Monday, December 8th at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to members and their gentlemen friends only. There was sold by auction at the P. W. D. Offices, yesterday afternoon, Inland Lot No. 2281 at Wanchai Gap Road, which has an area of 24,350 square feet. The upset price was \$6,312, and Mr. Lee Hy-san became the purchaser at \$13,200.

Local residents who left by the Korea Maru this morning were Mr. R. E. Lindsell and Dr. Lindsay Woods. By the same steamer there also departed Count M. Soyeshema, a member of the Japanese House of Peers who has returned from Europe.

WEATHER WARNINGS.

We notice that in its comment on the recent meeting of British Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai, the *Singapore Free Press* had an interesting reference to the question of more assistance being given to shipmasters navigating the China Coast. Having touched on the question of installing diaphanes it goes on to ask:—"By the way, what has become of the system inaugurated many years ago, of the Hongkong Meteorological Observatory despatching weather telegrams to Singapore, of the weather conditions prevailing on North? It was stopped during the war, but had become useless, for want of copies of the Code, before then. The Telegraph Company, we think, transmitted the cables free, and the newspapers published the reports as long as they could get the Code. The southern half of the route to Japan is not so trying to navigation as the northern, but we have heard commendations from Captains going north from here of the value of the service, and enquiries as to the latest weather report." It certainly is an interesting point. If weather telegrams are not sent from Hongkong to Singapore now it certainly is high time that they were, and if they are sent, then the Singapore authorities ought to get busy and simplify the code difficulty. Quite recently there has been some very bad weather experienced by ships coming up from the south, a typhoon included, and now that the war is over, mariners might be given this denied telegraphic assistance.

Among the forthcoming marriages announced are the following:—Sergeant Arthur J. C. Taylor, of the Hongkong Police, to Miss Theresa M. K. Evanson, of the Hongkong Hotel; Mr. Charles P. F. James, of 5, Duddell Street, to Miss Rosina M. Mitchell, of 5, Taikoo Terrace, Quarry Bay. The Victoria Theatre management is putting up for the last time to-night, and by special request, that fine William Fox production "Sporting Blood" which is full of thrills, the story pivoting round the race track. Beautifully projected, lavishly produced and wonderfully well acted, it is superlative photo-play, which has pleased large houses at the Victoria and is bound to do so to-night.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

Reuter yesterday treated us to a very lengthy wire regarding some ideas of Dr. H. B. Morse, formerly of the Chinese Customs, on British trade in China, but unfortunately there was not a lot in the speech that was new. We have been insisting for years that we want a better British Consular Service, and it was hardly a stroke of genius to declare that it would be difficult to dislodge Japan from her strong position in the Chinese market. There is only one value in these continual references to British trade out here, and that is that it keeps before British traders generally the necessity for concerted action. Dr. Morse has done good if he can get traders to recognise that co-operation, amalgamation and alliance are the watchwords of the future, but watchwords without action are not much good. One wants to see a little more of this co-operation before one can get any satisfaction. The speaker's dig at the old-established firms was distinctly good, for no matter how proud one might be of these powerful Hongkong controlling such big interests, it certainly would do harm if they were stirred up to be modern. The method of doing business has changed a good deal within the last few years, and it is the new methods that are meeting with most success.

DAY BY DAY.

POVERTY COMES LARGELY FROM A FEAR OF ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macconachie's sermon is held over until tomorrow.

From Messrs. Fletcher and Co., The Pharmacy, we have received a dainty calendar for the New Year, mounted by a pretty picture entitled "At Eventide."

Section D of Inland Lot 1217, situate at Ripon Terrace, was sold at Mr. Lammert's auction rooms yesterday. It has an area of 1,307 square feet. Dr. Herbert To was the purchaser at \$15,000.

Last week's health return shows one case each of diphtheria (British), enteric fever (Chinese) and cerebro-spinal fever (Chinese). The last-named was fatal.

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The Hongkong Tramway Company's receipts for the week ended November 29, totalled \$12,831, which is a decrease of \$293 over the same week last year. For the 48 weeks of the year, the takings total \$662,945, which represents an increase of \$36,194 over the same weeks in 1918.

Following will represent H.K. Hockey Club at U.S.R.C. against H.K.S.B.R.G.A. at 4.30 p.m. tomorrow:—C. Hodgson, M. L. Raiton, C. C. Hickling, E. J. R. Mitchell, Rev. Martin, J. R. Blacking, R. A. Brand, A. E. Wood, W. H. Edmonds, B. D. Evans (Capt.), A. K. Mackenzie.

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Hongkong has seen some very dreadful things happening in times past, but there now comes forward a prophetically-inspired native who very solemnly tells us that the whole place is going to be destroyed. One of the vernacular papers has published an article in which the writer affirms that Hongkong is soon coming to an end, owing to the sun getting near a certain star. He admits that he predicted the same thing a few years ago but it did not happen. This time he is sure that he has made no mistake. So, apparently, it won't be a question of "Packing up your trouble"—it will mean packing up everything. Just as some of us are due for leave, too!

UNION CHURCH.

THREE QUARTER CENTURY FUND.

Messrs Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd.	\$1,000.00
Messrs The Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	500.00
Messrs Alex. Ross and Co.	250.00
Messrs W. G. Humphreys and Co.	100.00
Messrs The Peak Tramways Co., Ltd.	100.00
Mr. J. M. McHutchon.	25.00
Amounts previously acknowledged	10,789.18
Total	\$12,764.18

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX."]

The dancing fever has fairly caught Hongkong. In these days dancing as it is done is no game for a modern man with a sense of humour. I do not know what sort of seraphic stude David achieved when he danced before Saul. You are Bottom aping Titania, a cowering mump. You kid yourself savagely about the light fantastic, but you know that you are just about as graceful as a penguin having its first shot at the 'cello. These jazz dances are as much a disease as meningitis, as egregious a miff as the owl's attempt at song. Non-dancers at the local dances have all the sweets of the game. They can sit and watch the others dancing, and where shall you find another sight more comic? There is the drum, banjo, siren, rattle, bones, motor hooster, cat calls and more drum. This is the sort of noise that the Hongkong public wants just now, and it does not mind what it gets as long as it is the kind that peevs the oyster, namely, a noisy noise. It is no end of a great game, this jazzing.

Could there be any kind of romance in house-hunting? Not perhaps, in Hongkong, but it is a pursuit which has its own adventures elsewhere. Once a dear lady while looking at a block of new flats got "held up" in the lift between two floors. She had to stay there for hours, and she would have remained for days, for nobody knew of her presence. When somebody wanted to make the incident into a story, she said "No, it was too tragic."

The same thing is suggested by some of our experiences here in house-hunting. Very many persons of the middle-class are enduring considerable hardship owing to the increase in rents and the paucity of decent tenements. We want comfortable homes at a reasonable cost. It is the paramount duty of the Government to see that proper housing is given to the people. Anyone who has examined the question of high rents in Hongkong and the causes which have led to the same would not fail to see the speculative motive of the landlords who find that tenants have no other alternative but to fall back on them.

The housing question is troubling more than one Government. For instance, a friend of mine has sent me a cutting of a scheme with which the European Association in Bombay is trying to temper the wind to English tenants. The synopsis, shortly, is as follows:—It is suggested that a company be formed for the purpose of acquiring land and erecting flat tenements or other suitable houses in a suitable area, with an authorised capital of fifty lakhs, divided into equal shares between the Government and the European community. It is suggested that tenancy of these flats be reserved to persons in the employ of one or other of the shareholders, and that the rents be graded strictly in accordance with income. That either a waiting list should be kept and allotment to vacancies be made in strict accordance with priority of receipt of application or that the shareholders be allowed to nominate in rotation any eligible person, any shareholder who does not wish to exercise his prerogative remaining at the head of the roster until he has exercised his prerogative, when he descends at once to the foot of it. That the directors be honorary, that they be seven in number, three to form a quorum and vacancies to be filled by co-option during any year. That of the directors at least three must always be officials, and at least three non-officials, and the chairman must be alternately official or non-official. The scheme of rent for such flats would be a sliding scale of one-eighth of the income of the man.

This co-operative scheme yields about one per cent. per annum. A shareholder receiving a dividend of one per cent. in place of a normal dividend of six per cent. will be a loser, but every holder of 7½ shares would provide continuously for the housing under suitable conditions of one member of his staff in a suitable lodging rented in exact proportion to his income. The scheme has its flaws, no doubt, but there is no reason why some

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCATOR"]

During the last few months the question of the exchange value of the sovereign has been more prominent in the papers than ever before outside of the purely financial columns. A great endeavour is being made at Home to educate the workers to a comprehension of the fact that the value of money depends on the goods behind it, so that unless we cease squabbling and devote ourselves to work, the sovereign will never be able to buy as many dollars as before the war. This educative task is a tremendous one and if the restoration of British trade depended upon its successful accomplishment the outlook would indeed be gloomy. Fortunately the gospel of production is being preached at Home in connection with international problems.

The latest idea for steadying exchange is to issue a new token coin with so small a percentage of silver that even if silver rose in value to 70d. per ounce, or even higher, there would be no danger of the new issue being melted down. None whatever. But let us suppose that the intrinsic value of the new coin was, say, half its face value; what would be likely to happen then? Simply this: The profit on coinage would be so unduly large that the strongest possible invitation would be offered to coiners to flood the market with their production. A debased coinage will never solve the currency problem. What will?

The business of creating a great European market for rice has been entrusted to an American woman, Mrs. M. A. Hayes, who has now gone to England as representative of every rice farmer in America, anxious to sell their surplus crop of 500,000 tons. Mrs. Hayes sends a daily report to America of her business doings and has set up an office in Mark Lane. After her business is concluded in England, she will go to Holland, Germany, Denmark and Sweden.

The present high exchange is rather seriously affecting not only exports, but also imports, because merchants are afraid to make purchases in foreign countries as they are of opinion that exchange will go up still further. This phenomenal advance in the rates will eventually lead to very heavy losses among certain Chinese who have been speculating in exchange. This will cause, of course, a serious loss to some Bank compradores who guaranteed these Exchange dealings and have to make good to the Banks any loss. It is computed that if Exchange drops substantially the losses of the speculators just mentioned will amount to at least a million dollars. It behoves the Banks to take some action to save the situation. Of course, the Banks cannot reduce the rates of exchange because of conditions other than local. The best way would be for the Banks to refuse to take up business with people whom they know to be pure speculators.

There is a rumour afloat that Japan is going to prohibit the export of cotton from Japan. Should this materialise it is bound to affect Indian exchange because a lot of yarn comes from India to Hongkong. There are more imports into Hongkong from India than there are exports from India to India. That accounts for the slump in the Indian rate to-day. All the authorities are not agreed as to how far the present price of rupees truly reflects the proportion of imports to exports and how far the inevitable rise due to balance of the trade has been magnified by the rise in the price of silver. That rise in turn is variously attributed to the unexpected demand from China and to the speculative operations based on the belief that the Government of India must shortly buy silver. India is more ready than other countries to accept the precious metal to adjust the balance of trade, but these she has to buy from America, and the state of exchange in New York does not encourage the extension of such operations. Professor Slater's proposal to make British Treasury notes legal tender in India is not supported generally.

one in Hongkong should not be able to evolve a suitable scheme of co-operative house-building on the above lines, for instance.

BRITISH BOYS' CLUB.

OPENED AT KOWLOON.

A long-felt want in the social life of the younger members of the British community of Kowloon has been met by the establishment of a British Boys' Club with its quarters at the hall of St. Andrew's Church which, having been kindly lent by the Church Body, stands in every respect the purpose to which it is intended to be put. To the enthusiasm of the boys themselves, but more especially to the initiative of Mr. A. J. M. Weyman, is due the realisation of the idea of a Boys' Club, and last night a meeting was convened of a large number of young lads, at which plans were submitted and adopted for the formation of a Club, entrance to which is eligible to every British youth in the Colony, subject to the observance of the necessary rules in connection with the operation of the Club.

Whilst ensuring healthy social intercourse in the provision of a reading room and library, the physical side of the undertaking was not overlooked, and a gymnasium equipped with all apparatus necessary for physical exercises has been set up as the main feature of the Club. The idea of a gymnasium has been made possible by the ready provision of a complete set of apparatus which consists of a rocking horse, horizontal bars, rope swings, dumb-bells, boxing gloves, etc. The apparatus was donated by Sir Paul Chater as an adjunct to his gift of the present St. Andrew's Hall. It had been lying in disuse at the building for a long period, and now comes in providentially as part of the equipment of the British Boys' Club. The building, too, lends itself admirably to the scheme, being well lighted, spacious, and with the roof so constructed as to make it possible for swings, ropes, etc., to be added to the paraphernalia of the gymnasium. The reading room of the new Club is located at the back of the building, access to it being by a staircase.

In the matter of quarters, the Club is to be congratulated for certainly no better could be found, as the reading room is well lighted and all that is needed is the addition of a few pieces of furniture and a stock of readable books. In this connection, appeal is made for gifts of books to form the nucleus of a library.

The scheme of the Club's activities is an ambitious one. It is proposed that the Club shall hold three meetings a week. On Monday and Wednesday evenings there will be social gatherings at which various occupations such as indoor games, reading, and discussions, are to be the means of recreation. The physical side of recreation is ensured for every Friday evening when the gymnasium will be open for general use by the members.

The Club will be operated by the boys themselves through a committee of four members who will take turns to act as monitor for each evening. Strict compliance to his orders whilst he acts in his official capacity is expected of every member.

The monthly fee (\$2.50) is within the means of every boy, and membership is open to every British boy, irrespective of his place of residence. For the organisation of this Club, Mr. Weyman deserves much praise, and if he receives the support of parents, and also the co-operation of the members themselves, we can foresee nothing but success for an undertaking that will certainly prove of incalculable benefit to the British youth of the Colony.

OPTUM HAULS.

TWO BIG SEIZURES.

A nice little sum for the Hongkong Government has been secured by the seizure of two large opium dumps in the engine rooms of two local vessels. Sergeant Fallon, of the detective department, boarded the s.s. Soshu Maru the other day, and after a search in which every assistance was given by the officers of the vessel, discovered 1,993½ taels of prepared opium concealed in the Engine Room. There being no claimants for the drug, no arrests were made.

The Sunning, on her arrival here yesterday, was also searched and a lesser quantity of the drug, viz. 150 taels, was brought to light from its place of concealment in the engine room.

As a result of these two hauls, a substantial sum, amounting to \$31,500, will be realised by the Opium Department.

FUND FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE.

LECTURE AT THEATRE ROYAL.

Last night at the Theatre Royal a number of ladies and gentlemen gathered to hear Mlle. Van der Flier, a Dutch lady, speak on the work that her country rendered on behalf of the Belgian refugees in Holland. The gathering was a representative one, and would have been larger had there not been a counter-attraction elsewhere, namely, a dance on H. M. S. Tamar. Amongst those who were present were H. E. Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, C.B., His Honour Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C., the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Captain Basil Taylor, R.N., the French Consul and others. A picturesque feature was the sale of programmes by Mlle. Reau, de Journal and Lecable, who were charmingly attired in their French national costumes, designed and presented by Madame Flin. A collection was taken by these dutiful French girls, assisted by Mrs. Hartnell Beavis and Mrs. Edgar Davidson. In introducing the lecturer, His Honour Sir William Rees-Davies said that money was needed for the devastated regions of France and the proceeds of the lecture would be divided between the Hongkong fund for the devastated parts of France and the fund for Belgian widows and children. Mlle. Van der Flier was authorised by the King of the Belgians to carry on her work of mercy, and Mrs. Basil Taylor, who was very interested in the devastated regions of France and engaged in the work of raising funds, seized the opportunity of getting Mlle. Van der Flier to deliver a lecture on the needs of France and Belgium. The late statesman and philanthropist, Theodore Roosevelt, wrote of the lecturer, that it gave him great pleasure to know Mlle. Van der Flier, a Dutch friend of his. Her country had done proportionately far more than any other country for the refugees, widows and children of Belgium and France. Holland had been a haven of refuge for every one during the war. He would therefore recommend her. She had a committee authorised by the King of the Belgians to assist her. Before asking her to deliver her lecture, he would call upon the Hon. Mr. Severn to sing the Belgian National Anthem. He might mention modestly that Mr. Severn was only approached that morning, and the Anthem was not familiar to him. Nevertheless he undertook to sing it.

After Mr. Severn had sung the Belgian National Anthem with much expression, Mlle. Van der Flier spoke for half-an-hour on the havoc that had been wrought by the war in France and Belgium, and the splendid work rendered by the Dutch people in succouring and harbouring Belgian refugees. She recalled how, before the war, at a great dinner, some Germans pointed out the advantages of a unity with Germany as the Germans and Dutch would be one great nation and both the Dutch and the Germans would live together like one. The Mayor of the town replied that Queen Wilhelmina did not wish to rule over such a large area. The lecturer said that at the beginning of the war every one was advised to go to Holland. Thousands of people were coming to Holland. Refugees flowed in daily in thousands. They brought all their chattels and even birds, and one Belgian woman had walked nine miles with a pound of soap under her arm. At the beginning the Dutch came forward to take the Belgian children under their care, but as the war became prolonged their resources were taxed.

The lecturer then related her personal experiences. She had taken under her roof many Belgians. The Belgians were accustomed to drinking, so she insisted that the men returned to the house at 5 in the evening. Holland provided comforts for the Belgians in a manner that no country had done. Amsterdam was full of Belgians. She went to America and when she returned there was great want in Holland. There were several thousands of prisoners and hundreds and thousands of new refugees. Last year in October 125,000 French people were taking shelter in Holland; they were mostly old men, women and children. Lots of them had died along the roads, on their way to Holland. They were fed by the Dutch with little food as there was no bread and no coal, but the Dutch did not complain.

NAVAL DINNER.

A HAPPY EVENING.

Wiseman's Cafe was the scene of a very happy gathering last evening, when the Chief Petty Officers and the Petty Officers of H.M.S. Carlisle entertained to dinner the Chief Petty Officers and Petty Officers of H.M.S. Hawkins, flagship of the China Squadron. An excellent dinner was well served and thoroughly enjoyed.

After toasting "The King," the Chairman, in a very able speech, gave the toast of "The Chief Petty Officers and Petty Officers of H.M.S. Hawkins" and in welcoming their brother Officers stated that the object of this gathering was to promote more social intercourse and comradeship among the Ship's Officers stationed in the Eastern waters.

A lengthy musical programme was indulged in, the representatives of both ships giving proof of possessing plenty of vocal and instrumental talent.

At the conclusion of the evening, the President, on behalf of the Chief Petty Officers of the Hawkins, thanked their brothers Officers of the Carlisle for their invitation and the excellent entertainment, and said that he fully appreciated the Chairman's remarks. This war had shown them that greater comradeship was beneficial to them all, not only from a social point of view, but in many other respects, and he hoped that this gathering would be the forerunner of many other similar functions among all the Ship's Officers attached to the China Squadron. He felt that he could not allow such an enjoyable evening to pass off without giving a word of thanks to the Manager of Wiseman's Cafe. Much of the evening's enjoyment was due to the great efforts that he had made on their behalf. He called for three hearty cheers.

The Manager of the Cafe was called upon for a speech, and in a few well-chosen words said that as an Englishman it was a real privilege and pleasure to do his little bit for those that had done so much for him and other members of the Hongkong community. He assured them that all Hongkong realised and appreciated the sacrifices and hardships that the Navy had undergone during the last 4 or 5 years, and he was quite sure every one would do their utmost to make them welcome and happy. He wished them all good health and a long and peaceful life.

The evening closed on the stroke of midnight by the hearty singing of "God Save the King."

They were trembling, and were between the devil and the deep sea. On the borders of Holland were thundering guns. A hundred and fifty thousand soldiers were on the border. What was to be done with the refugees? When the Armistice was signed the Dutch said "You go home, you French girls and boys, and you Belgian boys and girls." They went and when they went to their homes they saw heaps of stones and misery everywhere. These people came back to Holland, and the Dutch felt that they must do something. Devastated France was appealing to our hearts and wanted us to help her. The lecturer ended as follows: "You may have plenty of money. Do you know what it is to go to bed with an empty stomach, and to tremble in bed while shells are dropping not far away? Now, it is for you to help these people and to give them a little home and to help these poor widows and children. We have lots of thousands of poor people in Holland and England. You people of Hongkong, you must feel that you have had a good and blessed life, and I am sure you would like to do something for them."

A musical programme was provided by Mrs. Skilton, who sang with expression "Beyond the Dawn" (Charles Marshall) and "The Birth of Dawn" (Franco Seari) whilst Mr. Severn sang the La Marseillaise in good style, to the accompaniment of Mrs. Hall. Mrs. Skilton also sang "Homing" and "Good morning, Brother Sunshine."

The picture part of the bill comprised a series of scenes before and during the war, scenes in Holland, where the Belgian refugees obtained shelter, Belgian refugees arriving in Holland, scenes in Brussels, the bombardment of Antwerp, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To The Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

AMERICA AND THE TREATY.

Sir,—Your leader of Saturday afternoon, under the title of "The Treaty-Knockers Humbled," contains so many inaccuracies and shows such a lack of true understanding of the actual position of the United States on the question of the Peace Treaty, that I feel impelled to take exception to many of your statements and to try to place the true facts before your readers, so as to correct the mischievous impressions which are being given to the public here, under the guise of a considered editorial.

The best interests of Anglo-Saxon amity will be served by the dissemination to the public in Hongkong of the real facts as to the attitude of the American Senate and will be harmed where mere personal opinions and prejudices at variance with the views of the Senate are dished up as facts to support a case in which the writer's personal bias is so strongly marked.

Now, before proceeding to analyse your reasoning and the conclusions based thereon, I must challenge several of your statements of fact upon which your reasoning is based.

Mr. Taft is not the recognised leader of the Republican Party in any sense of the word. He was elected President of the United States on the Republican ticket in 1908, it is true, but largely through the support of Theodore Roosevelt. His administration and policies were so distasteful to the American People generally, in his one term, that he was not re-elected for a second term and retired from office, the first President, since Benjamin Harrison, who was not honoured with a second term. It can scarcely be said to-day that he wields much influence in the councils of his party which went down to defeat under his leadership. He had not the sagacity to read the popular mind of his country then, and there is no evidence to date of any development of his faculties along this line now. To call him the leader of his party is a piffle, and while it no doubt would be a pleasant prop upon which to build an editorial, unfortunately the cold facts are different.

To go further, the Senate probably more nearly reflects the true mind of America than President Wilson at this time. He is on the home stretch of his second and final term of office, with a newly-elected Congress fresh from the country in opposition to him. Congress, with its Republican majority, is the latest expression of America's will, and, being Republican, it means that America, when last she spoke, spoke a Republican and not a Democratic tongue. No American to-day can say for certain how the people generally view the Senate's action, and probably no true expression can be obtained until the next November, when elections will be held. It is futile and harmful for you to inform readers so confidently that the Senate's action "is in no sense representative of public opinion in the States." Such a statement needs more to support it than the mere published opinion of Mr. Taft.

I further challenge your statement that the Treaty opposition in the American Senate is an Anti-Wilson campaign. A careful following of the debates will disclose an opposition not to the Treaty, body and soul, but to certain features such as the Shantung Clause which nobody pretends to defend upon any grounds that I know of but expediency. If that Shantung Clause is wrong, it should be deleted, and the Senate is perfectly correct in its attitude on the matter. High ideals such as the rights of weak nations, humanitarianism etc. were the Allies and America's guide during the war and why hitch up to the dubious guide of expediency when peace is to be settled? It is not my intention to defend or defend the work of the Treaty-makers of Paris, but for the sake of your readers and in the interests of true understanding I must say that the Treaty has within its scrolls the destinies of the World's people, America included, and the American people, through their elected representatives in the Senate, are within their rights entirely in refusing to swallow the whole document simply because Mr. Wilson tells them to. The Senate, as the Treaty-making branch of the U.S. Congress, would be remiss in its duty to the country if it did not criticise and amend freely and demand to know the whys and wherefores of every letter and

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punctuation mark in the document. President Wilson is not infallible any more than any other American citizen, and it is abhorrent to the principles of any democratic country that any one man should expect such a servile acceptance of the product of his brain as Mr. Wilson seems to expect. Mr. Wilson declined to associate himself in any way with the best brains in the Senate when the Treaty was in process of drafting or to be influenced by suggestions or criticisms from the Senate when he knew that they were to be final arbiters of his work. Because Congress gave to the President supreme and dictatorial powers for the prosecution of the war, it did not mean those same powers extended to eternally committing America to a course of action after the war simply because he believed it right, and without opportunity for consideration by others equally entitled to speak.

The American system is one of checks and balances intended to prevent ambitious Executives extending their powers and overriding the legislative prerogative at will. Mr. Wilson's action in refusing to heed advice or criticism from those equally concerned with himself was an unjustified usurpation of power, and the Senate was right in calling him to account. I believe the Senate will yet ratify the Treaty in an amended form, which we hope will improve upon the original draft. To call them "Treaty-Knockers" and pro-German for doing what their oath of office enjoins them to do is not fair criticism and savours too much of partisan political literature, which is all right in an electoral campaign where the voters can hear both sides, but it

is certainly unfortunate to mislead your readers in this manner in a British Colony where the majority of people do not have accurate first-hand information upon such questions and are apt to take as gospel truth the considered word of a leading editorial.

Yours etc.

O. H. RITTER.
Hongkong, Dec. 1, 1919.

THE VICE QUESTION.

Sir,—I am interested in the discussion about the closing of the "line," as you call it, and remember a similar controversy in San Francisco three years ago, when the authorities closed the Red Light District.

At that time, there was the better element for its closing and the worse element against it. The same old arguments were used. No good woman would be safe on the streets, the inmates of the district would be scattered broadcast and would become street-walkers. But the district was closed, and the city is far better for it. The good woman may go, as she always has in America, unmolested at any reasonable hour, and the hotels and apartment houses have no more or less trouble than before.

It seems a wierd argument to say that because the evil is old it may not be changed. That means that nothing cannot be changed for the better, and the person who thinks so must have lived too long in China and acquired a Chinese attitude of thought. With the right sort of people behind it, it can be done.

Yours etc.

J. S.
Hongkong, Dec. 1, 1919.

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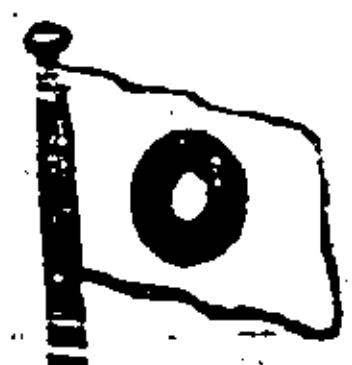
"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 4th Dec.

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ALSO

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"WEST CADDOA" Oct. 30, " Dec. 24.

"WEST CONOR" Nov. 1, " Dec. 25.

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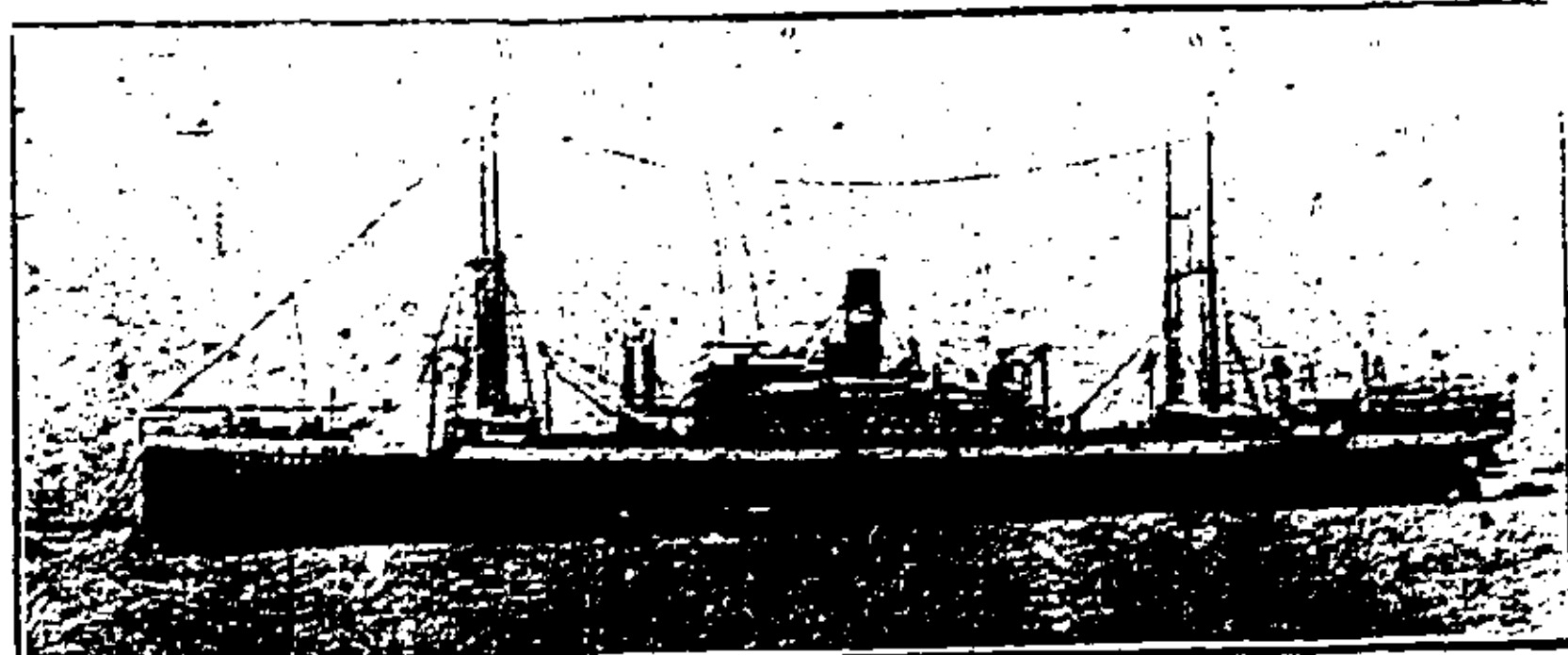
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Tjiklatjap	Java	15th Dec.	16th Dec.	Balikpapan

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The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 1st Nov. and is expected here on the 10th Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINRYU MARU (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 21st Nov. and is expected here on the 8th Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAIFUKU M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon & Singapore on the 25th Nov. and is expected here on the 15th Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMA M. (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 26th Nov. and is expected here on the 1st Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 25th Nov. and is expected here on the 4th Dec.

The Y. N. K. s.s. ASIA MARU (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 26th Nov. and is expected here on the 4th Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 22nd Nov. and is expected here on the 29th Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Manila on the 28th Nov. and is expected here on the 19th Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOKUSHIMA M. (New York Line) left Manila for this port on the 28th Nov. and is expected here on the 1st Dec.

The P. & O. s.s. DILWARA left Singapore for this Port on the 28th ult. at 8 a.m. and is due here on the 3rd Dec.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN arrived at Yokohama on 27th November, left there 28th November, at noon, and is due at Vancouver, on 10th December.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE from Shanghai on the 15th Oct. arrived at Vancouver on the 16th Nov.

The N. Y. K. s.s. PENANG M. (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 28th Nov. and is expected here on the 5th Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOKIWA M. (New York Line) left Nagasaki for this port via Shanghai on the 29th Nov. and is expected here on the 5th Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOTOMI M. (Bombay Line) left Kobe for this port via Osaka Moji on the 29th Nov. and is expected on the 8th Dec.

The Admiral Line s.s. ENDICOTT sailed from Shanghai on the afternoon of November 29th, and will arrive in Hongkong December 2nd.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Nagasaki, on 1st December, 10 a.m. leaves there 2nd December, 6 a.m. and is due at Kobe on 3rd December, 6 a.m.

The China Mail s.s. NILE sailed from San Francisco on November 18th and may be expected to arrive at this port on December 15th.

TIDE TABLE.

1st to 7th December, 1919.

Day	Month	High Water	Mean Time	Low Water	Mean Time	Height
Mon.	1	2.4	6.1	5.5	2.5	4.5
Tues.	2	4.6	5.4	10.5	4.3	4.3
Wed.	3	5.1	5.5	11.3	3.6	3.6
Thurs.	4	6.3	5.3	0.49	2.9	2.9
Fri.	5	7.4	5.2	1.47	2.1	2.1
Sat.	6	8.5	5.1	2.32	1.4	1.4
Sun.	7	9.6	5.0	3.21	0.3	0.3

m morning a afternoon.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Venezuela	P. M. S.	Dec. 2
Korea M.	T. K. K.	Dec. 2
Transmontes	P. & O.	Dec. 3
Endicott	P. S. Co.	Dec. 4
West Hepburn	R. D. Co.	Dec. 5
M. S. Dollar	R. D. Co.	Dec. 5
Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 5
Slavic Prince	S. T. Co.	Dec. 6
Tokiwa M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 6
Melville D.	R. D. Co.	Dec. 7
Nippon M.	T. K. K.	Dec. 8
Elkton	P. S. Co.	Dec. 8
Tsushima M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 10
Harold D.	R. D. Co.	Dec. 11
Nishmaha	A. L.	Dec. 11
Kunajiri M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 11
Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 13
Eldridge	A. L.	Dec. 14
Montague	A. L.	Dec. 15
West Inship	P. M. Co.	Dec. 17
Tonyo M.	T. K. K.	Dec. 18
Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 18
Waban	A. L.	Dec. 19
Monteagle	C. P. O. S.	Dec. 19
Novara	P. & O.	Dec. 19
Crevecoeur	A. L.	Dec. 20
Nile	C. M.	Dec. 20
Arabia M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 20
Knight Templar	B. L.	Dec. 23
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 24
West Caddis	P. M. Co.	Dec. 24
E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	Dec. 25
West Corob.	P. M. Co.	Dec. 26
Edmore	A. L.	Dec. 28
Wawilona	A. L.	Dec. 29
Alps M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 30
Sumatra M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 30
Amur M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 30
Tokushima	N. Y. K.	Dec. 30
Durban M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 30
West Vega	P. M. Co.	Jan. 3
Monteagle	C. P. O. S.	Jan. 3
Grace D.	R. D. Co.	Jan. 15
Iconium	A. L.	Jan. 20
Katori M.	N. Y. K.	Jan. 21
St. Albans	P. & O.	Jan. 30
China	C. M. Co.	Jan. 31
Penang M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 31
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 31
Persia M.	T. K. K.	Feb. 3
Eastern	P. & O.	Feb. 16

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Shinyo M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 2
Choyang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 2
Haiching	D. L. Co.	Dec. 2
Tama M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 3
Shantung	B. & S.	Dec. 3
Kwaisang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 3
Kaifong	B. & S.	Dec. 3
Chinhua	B. & S.	Dec. 3
Unnan M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 3
Arratoon A.	P. & O.	Dec. 3
Loksang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 4
Asia M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 4
Sunning	B. & S.	Dec. 4
Dilwara	P. & O.	Dec. 4
Sosho M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 4
Hopsang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 5
Kunajiri M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 5
Laisang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 5
Rooshing	J. M. Co.	Dec. 5
Quinnebaug	D. L. Co.	Dec. 5
Yuensang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 5
Yingchow	B. & S.	Dec. 6
Esang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 6
Hangsang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 6
Kasado M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 7
Hoihow	B. & S.	Dec. 7
Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 7
Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Dec. 9
Fausang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 9
Muroran M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 9
Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 9
Taming	B. & S.	Dec. 9
Shinryu M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 9
Haihong	D. L. Co.	Dec. 9
Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 11
Kumsang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 13
Tjiklatjap	J. C. J. L.	Dec. 16
Yatsching	J. M. Co.	Dec. 17
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 20
Hinsang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 20
Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 26
Aki M.	N. Y. K.	Jan. 16

SHIPBUILDERS.

SHIP REPAIRERS.

BOILER MAKERS.

FORGE MASTERS.

OXY-ACETYLENE AND

ELECTRIC WELDERS.

MECHANICAL AND

ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

—DRY DOCK—
LENGTH 787 FEET.
LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET
DEPTH ON CENTRE OF
SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—
CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP
TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.
ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL, CAPABLE OF
LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70-FOOT RADIUS

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOO DOCK" HONGKONG.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1)

THE INDIAN FRONTIER TROUBLES.

Dattakhel, November 16.

The bombing of Kamiguram, the capital of the Mabsuds, was terrific. Buildings were blown to dust and the whole town was aflame when the airmen finished. The airmen also fired with machine-guns thousands of rounds. The enemy casualties were heavy.

Next day a Waziri Jirga was held outside the fort when representatives from six tribes unreservedly accepted the British terms. A section of the turbulent Maddakhel Tribe held aloof and will be punished if it does not submit to-morrow.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS.

ANTI-MONARCHICAL DEMONSTRATION URGED.

Rome, November 28.

After a two days discussion, the Executive of the Socialist Party passed a resolution defining the Socialist victory in the elections as an act of complete solidarity with the Russian Soviet Republic and an order to the Government to recognise the Soviet.

The Executive insists on the Socialist group participating in the opening of Parliament to make an anti-Monarchical demonstration.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

THE FOOCHOW TROUBLE.

GRAVE SITUATION REPORTED.

Shanghai, December 1.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping, on the way from Foochow to Peking, has passed through here. He asserts that the situation is grave in Fukien and expects more trouble.

Peking demands the removal of the Japanese marines. Fukien students here are organising and have passed a resolution that reparations be necessary. They request the support of the Allied Ministries, and urge that Chinese gunboats be sent to Foochow.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

CHINESE PERSIST IN THEIR DEMANDS.

Shanghai, December 1.

The Shopkeepers' League formally demands that the Foreign Commission take up the question of Chinese representation on the Municipal Council.

Thousands of flags are being displayed in the Settlement bearing the inscriptions:—"Revise the Land Regulations;" "We want representation on the Council;" "Universal Suffrage."

MORPHIA CONCEALED IN MAIL.

Shanghai, December 1.

The Japanese Postal Authorities have found morphia in the mail. They have punished five Japanese shopkeepers at Hongkew.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KUALA LUMPUR WAR MEMORIAL.

Singapore, December 1.

At a meeting of the Federal Council at Kuala Lumpur, Dr. Clodd suggested the building of a Pasture Institute as a War Memorial.

The High Commissioner said in reply that it had been decided that the Memorial there should take the form of the construction of a Union Jack Club.

OBITUARY.

MR. CHARLES H. ROSS.

Very many residents in Hongkong and the Far East will learn with regret of the demise of Mr. Charles H. Ross, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., who was well-known some few years ago as the Tapan of the Hongkong office. The news was telegraphically received this morning, the death having taken place at Home on November 26.

The late Mr. Ross first arrived in Hongkong in 1895, and saw service with the firm at Bangkok, Tientsin and Shanghai, though most of his time East was spent in Hongkong. He was in charge of the Hongkong office from 1911 to 1913, when he went Home to take charge of Messrs. Matheson and Co., the London representatives.

He was a former director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and during his stay in the Colony he served on the Legislative Council. He took a particularly keen interest in the Volunteer movement, founding the Scouts Company.

LEAVE TO APPEAL.

At the Supreme Court to-day before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) and Mr. Justice Gompertz Mr. Eldon Potter, on behalf of the Kwong Tuck Cheong, engineers and shipbuilders, moved for leave to appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Melbourne in an action, dated the 19th November, 1919, in which Mr. Justice Melbourne gave his decision with costs for the plaintiffs, the Hop Lee Firm, coal merchants. The action was in respect of a claim for \$774.15 being for price of coals sold and delivered to the defendants. In his judgment, Mr. Justice Melbourne held that the defendants were not entitled to set up a breach of warranty as a defence to the plaintiffs' claim, but should there have been a breach of warranty, the defendants' remedy, even then, was by way of counter-claim. He therefore gave judgment for the plaintiffs with costs. The application for leave to appeal was granted.

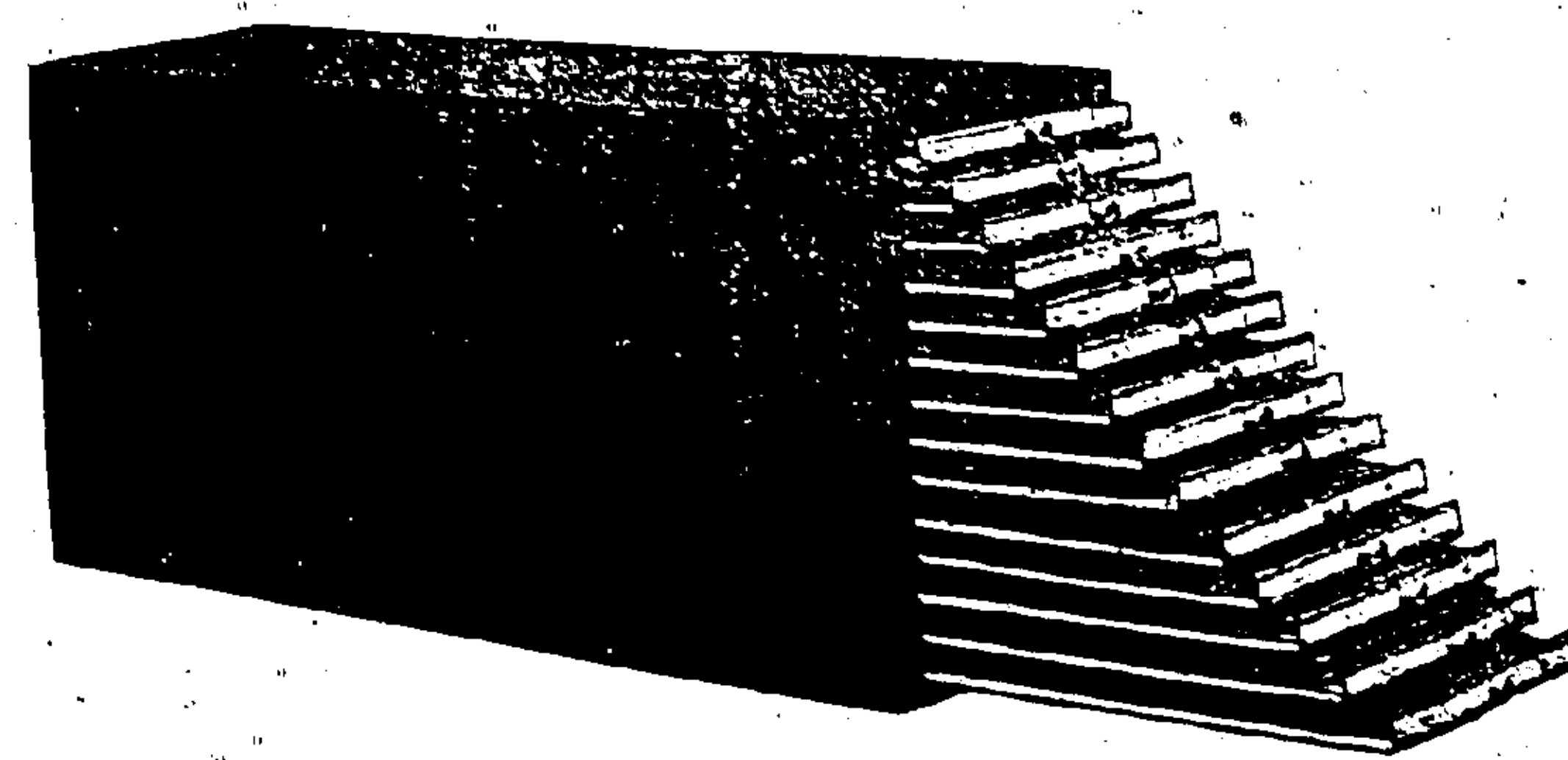
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The late Mr. J. R. Flynn Anderson, although a stranger to the Colony of Hongkong inventoried its English speaking population in THREE WEEKS! He did this by means of his Card Index System.

Have you adopted this up-to-date means of reference yet? If not, take a short cut to 1920 by installing a

KARDEX UNIVERSAL CABINET

Compact—Fireproof—Easy of Reference—Efficient—Inexpensive.



Ring us up on the 'phone and our representative will call on you and explain without any obligation on your part to purchase.

DISTRIBUTORS OF 1920 MODELS

HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING COY.

TEL NO 1687.

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FOR RELIABILITY

Our drugs are guaranteed fresh and pure.

TRY

All prescriptions receive the personal attention of our fully qualified European Dispensers.

THE PHARMACY

22, Queen's Road Central.

Tel 345.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY the 8th Dec. 1919

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Lady's brown & black shoes, corsets, moiré frill skirts, silk gloves, lady's silk mittens, silk trimmings, ostrich feathers, Gent's silk ties etc. etc.

Also 50 Pairs Union Flece Blankets.

On view from Saturday, the 6th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Dec. 1919

commencing at 1 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

(For account of the concerned) 140 cases Nails

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer

WANTED.

WANTED.—House or flat, furnished or unfurnished, about end of January, preferably for two or three years and on Peak F.C. JENKIN, Barister, Prince's Buildings.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AT THE TEA DANCANTS

THE POPULAR ENTERTAINERS ALLEN & DORIS WOODS WILL APPEAR

(after an absence of two years) AND PRESENT THE LATEST SONG HITS

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 1st & THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4th

ADMISSION TO DANCE ROOM \$2.—HOTEL RESIDENTS \$1.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

G. R. NOTICE

All persons with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE, C. S. P.

Hongkong, 5th September 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY

the 12th day of December, 1919 at 3 p.m. at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Leasehold properties situate at Victoria and Kowloon, Hongkong in two Lots—Lot 1 All that piece of ground situate at Victoria registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 346 together with the messuage thereon No. 15 Mosque Street. Term 999 years from 27th November 1849. Area 1440 square feet. Annual Crown rent \$1.24.

Lot 2 All that piece of ground situate at Kowloon Point registered in the Land Office as Section N. of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 410 together with the messuage thereon No. 22 Ashley Road, Kowloon Term 75 years from 24th June 1882. Area 1892½ square feet. Proportion of Annual Crown rent \$10.50.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Johnson Stokes & Master, Prince's Building, Ice House St. Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

MARINE ENGINEER'S GUILD.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD Members of the above Guilds are informed that a combined meeting will be held at the Guild offices, 10 Des Vœux Road, on Thursday, December 4th at 3 p.m. sharp.

As matters of urgency have to be decided, every member in river and "outside" ships is requested to attend.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 4th Dec. 1919

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

(without Reserve) A Collection of Valuable Jewellery

comprising—Solid gold rings, brooches, bangles, earrings, necklaces, watches, tie pins, tiger claws cigarette & sovereign cases, cuff links, studs etc. (Plain and set with precious stones)

On view from Wednesday, the 23rd, inst.

Catalogue will be issued

Terms: Cash on delivery

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Dec. 1919

commencing at 3 a.m. At No. 25 Godown, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon.

26 cases Aluminium Sulphate (Stored in No. 25 Godown)

44 cases Aluminium Sulphate (Stored in No. 28 Godown)

10 cases Aluminium Sulphate (Stored in No. 1 Godown)

40 bags Talcum Powder (Stored in No. 3 Godown)

55 cases Naphthalene Powder (Stored in No. C Godown)

50 cases Chrome Alum (Stored in No. 25 Godown)

16 cases "Owl Brand" Stout & Beer (stored in No. 51 Godown)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

The s/s "Shinfukui Maru" chartered by the French Government will be despatched for Kobe (direct) on or about the 10th December.

Space for General Cargo can be obtained for that Port.

For particulars please apply to—R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent, Messageries Maritimes Co. Hongkong, 1st December, 1919.

NOTICE

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the Owners of Domestic Buildings.

Take Notice that under No. 3 of the Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation Bye-Laws (as amended) every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the Central Division of the City of Victoria and the Western Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be Cleaned and Limewashed throughout by the Owners during the months of December, and January.

N.B.—The word "Throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be limewashed in respect of all the walls of each room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in main buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls limewashed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be limewashed, but must be cleaned.

The Board is prepared to Limewash Free of Charge a limited number of buildings in those Divisions. Owners who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th, December, 1919.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The Central Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Division by Nathan Road, and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yaumati service reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

(SD.) C.M.W. REYNOLDS, SECRETARY, S.B. Hongkong 30th November, 1919

NOTICE.

GRAND FRENCH LOAN WITH DRAWING.

UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Local branch of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE will receive subscriptions for the above drawing from this date to the 15th December Prox.

Four milliards francs of 5% bonds will be issued, free of income taxes, redeemable at Fr. 600, in 75 years.

Non-convertible before 20 years. Issue price Fr. 495, per bond.

The drawn will be every quarter yielding 10 millions of francs in prices yearly, the First prize in each drawing being

Fcs. 1,000,000.

M. ROUET de JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong, 28th Nov., 1919.

NOTICE.

MOTOR SCHOONER "WERGLAND."

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the above Schooner as she lies in damaged condition in Shimonoseki Harbour. For particulars apply to Muriu Shokwai, Shimonoseki.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 5 Des Vœux Road Cn. Hankow Branch: Paooff Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME

Prudential is important in all things. This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, by

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US. \$100.00. SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

P. & O. S. N. COY.

THE S.S. "TRAZOS MONTES"

5,000 tons will leave for

LONDON

Via Vladivostok and Suva about 1st December for freight apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY.

Agents. 22, Des Vœux R. ad Central, Hongkong.

WISEMAN LTD.

TEA DANCE

ON

WEDNESDAY

Dec. 3rd.

DANCE TICKETS

50 cents each.

D. M. COODALL

Manager.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG POLICE

The Hongkong Police Victoria Ball will be held at the City Hall on Wednesday the 17th December 1919. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

W. HENDERSON,

Hon. Secretary Central Police Station

THIS 14 MONTHS BABY

HAS ELEVEN TEETH, WEIGHS TWENTY-SEVEN POUNDS AND RUNS AROUND.

HIS ONLY MEDICINE—BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

Mrs. William Brigham, of 153 Cornhill Avenue, Syracuse, U.S.A., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are just what they are recommended to be. I have found them very helpful in cases of indigestion. They are also an excellent quieting remedy. They are the only medicine our baby has ever had. He is now fourteen months old, has eleven teeth weighs twenty-seven pounds and runs all over. I take pleasure in recommending Baby's Own Tablets."

The Canadian children's remedy, Baby's Own Tablets, is guaranteed to contain no opiates, narcotics, or other injurious drugs, and to be equally safe and helpful to the youngest infant as to the child of six years or more. The Tablets are pleasant tasting and gently regulate the stomach and bowels. They are a remedy for colic, indigestion, constipation, simple fever, diarrhoea and worms; make teething easy, promote healthy appetite, restful sleep and regular development.

Sold by chemists, and at 60 cents the vial, post free, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

ABSCONDED.

POLICE ACCOUNTANT DISAPPEARS.

A sensation has been created at the Central Police Station by the absconding of the Chinese chief accountant, named Chan Pui, with a sum which has so far been estimated at over \$10,000.

The accountant did not turn up yesterday and on investigations being made, it was found that he had taken the first train from Kowloon on Sunday morning.

Chan Pui had been in the Government employ for over thirty years, and until his disappearance was, we are informed in receipt of a salary which should place him above all temptations. On enquiry we learn that his salary was over \$300 a month and that to all outward appearances he had hitherto conducted himself very well.

As a result of his disappearance the Detective Department is at present kept busy in overhauling the accounts and investigating his whereabouts.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

ESTABLISHED 1866

J. ULLMANN & CO.

PARIS
HONGKONG, HONGKONG,
TIENTSIN, PEKIN, HANKOW.

GOLD & JEWELLED WATCHES
PENDANTS, DIAMOND RINGS
BRACELETS, ETC.

POPULAR PRICES IMPORTERS OF DIAMONDS

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

CONSIGNEES. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hols Wharf Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th November will be subject to rent.

All claims against steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th December, 1919, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays & Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free storage period.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1919.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY. GIFTS FOR BAZAAR.

The Bazaar Committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations and prizes for the Bazaar to be held next Sunday, 7th December:

Anonymous.—\$10.
Mr. T. G. Fleming.—\$5.
Mr. A. Weill.—1 Primus Engineering Set.
Wang Hing.—1 Silver Rickshaw.
Graco-Egyptian Tobacco Store.—8 Briar Pipes.
Mrs. B. Cashman.—1 Silk Dress.
Mrs. M. Willis.—2 Flannel Petticoats.
Mackintosh and Co.—1 Set Links and Studs.
Komor and Komor.—2 signed Raemaekers Pictures (framed), 8 toys, 6 antimony boxes, 6 lamp shades, 2 antimony trays, 1 cigarette case, 1 damascene penholder, 1 pair cuff links, 2 chess boards, 1 satsuma fruit dish.

The Committee wish to specially thank Messrs. Komor and Komor for the two Raemaekers pictures.

THE C. Y. C.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

In spite of the bad weather, three boats started on Saturday afternoon in the Second Race for the Gael Class Champion. Rain, and a fierce wind made matters very unpleasant, and only Joan and Gael finished.

	Start	Finish	Total
Joan	2 30 00	5 07 55	10
Gael	"	5 13 43	6
Toinette		DNF	2
Thecla		DNS	1

The Second Race for the Cruiser Championship started at 10 a.m. on Sunday in very unpropitious weather. Only three yachts started. There was some difficulty in clearing the shipping, the wind being light, and variable, but after clearing N. Fairway Buoy the crews had their reward for turning out in such weather in a fresh N.W. breeze, which carried them to Discovery Rk. and back to the Harbour Limit in 1½ hours. Here again adverse conditions were met with. Azuma, having a big lead, managed to cross the line before the wind quite died away, but for the two yaws, the last 1½ miles was merely a drifting match, spoiling for them an otherwise good race.

Handicap	Finishing Time	Corrected Time	Pos.	Total Points
on Course				
Scratch	1 31 35	1 31 35	1	30
Azuma				
Norseman	0 18 40	2 48 56	2	26
Westwind	0 21 20	3 09 04	3	23
Mist	0 23 40	D N S		12

There were no starters for the Handicap & One Design, and Haywards's Classes, owners agreeing to postpone the events until next Sunday.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Consignees per Co's Steamer
"TYDEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godowns on and after 1st December.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th December, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th November 1919.

1 2 9 . 3
MILES PER HOUR
ON
'SHELL'

The New British Record created by Captain
Gathergood in the recent Aerial Derby.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (South China) LTD.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores, Itch, Ringworm, etc., and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE OF Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a most remarkable collection of unobscured testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after years given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—see page 3 of our booklet.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and stores.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**
WILL CURE YOU
PERMANENTLY.

KOWLOON RESIDENTS.

TO FORM AN ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting held in Kowloon last night it was resolved to call a meeting of residents of Kowloon and adjacent Territories for the purpose of forming an Association to be called "The Kowloon Residents Association." It was stated that 122 residents had already signified their intention of joining such an Association. Last night's meeting prepared a draft Constitution for the proposed Association to be submitted at the forthcoming Public Meeting. It was also resolved that the objects of the Association be as follows:

(1) The general betterment of conditions of residence in Kowloon and the adjacent Territories.

(2) To periodically meet and discuss improvements in these districts with special regard to Housing, Lighting, Police, Communications, Sanitation, Water etc., etc., and to solicit the support of the Government and the Unofficial Members in these and similar matters.

(3) To consider, and as may from time to time appear necessary, approach the Government with the view to obtaining adequate representation of the these districts on the Legislature.

(4) To consider and if thought desirable to make representations to the Government in regard to the annual financial estimates affecting these districts.

A meeting of the residents interested will be called about the middle of January at a time and place to be arranged later.

Just to hand: RUGS & CARPETS.

HOP CHEONG

Tel. 654

55, Queen's Rd. Central.

High-class Furniture Manufacturers, Upholsterers, House-Painters, Removal Contractors, Expert Packers, etc.

GOLF.

NAVY V. ARMY.

The following match was played at Fanling on 30th November, between the Navy and Army. Owing to the weather, singles only were played. The result was a draw. Scores:—

NAVY.	ARMY.
Surgeon-Commander Gribbell	Major Leslie Smith
Captain Henderson	Lieut. Col. Coles
Lieut. Casswell	Major Hickling
Surg. Lt. Commr. Cockrem	Major Downing
Captain Carrington	Lt. Col. Harvey
Commr. Wodehouse	Major Edwards
Sub-Lt. Scott-Moncrieff	Captain Burrell
Lieut. Jones	Captain Tomory
Lt. Col. Mayhew	Lt. Col. Crosbie
Paymr. Lt. Commr. Holborn	Lt. Col. Taylor
Lt. Commr. Kilgour	Lt. Col. Clement-Smith
Lieut. Currie	Captain Murray
Lt. Commr. Drew	Lt. Col. Wyndham
Commodore Gurner	Major Harding
Total	734

SOME JAILER.

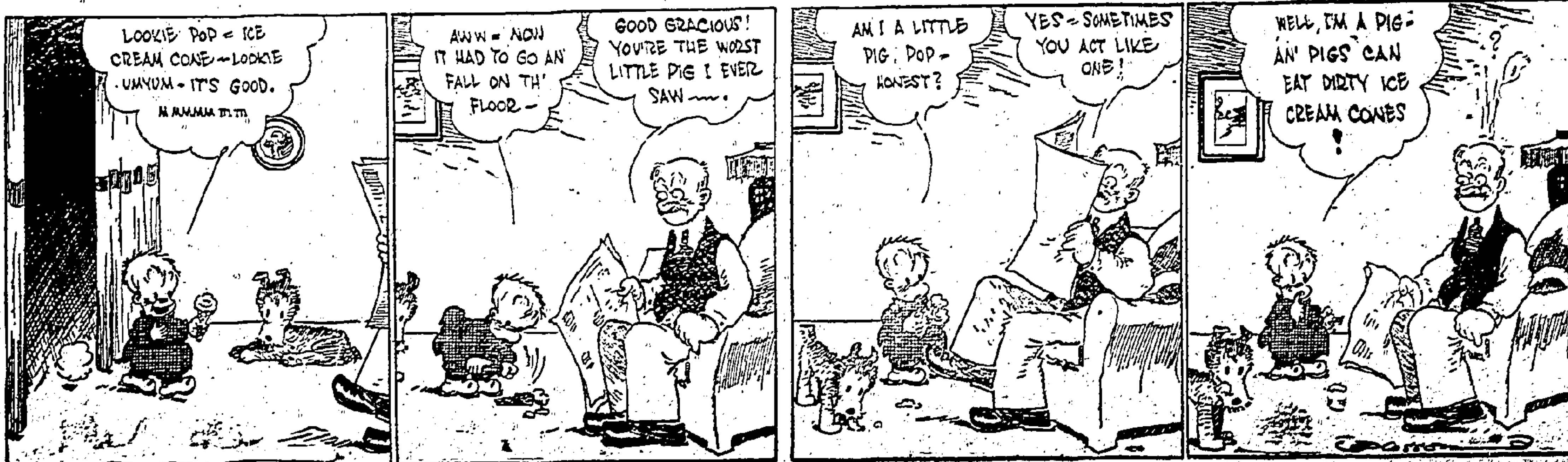
Winetka, Ill.—Jailer Bill Peterson believes in making them see the error of their ways. Rose tinted cells didn't tend to bring remorse so he painted the cells gray. This was better but not satisfactory so he finally finished them in black.

LIKE THE CARAT MARK ON GOLD

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Yes, They're Privileged Characters.

BY BLOSSER



THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.

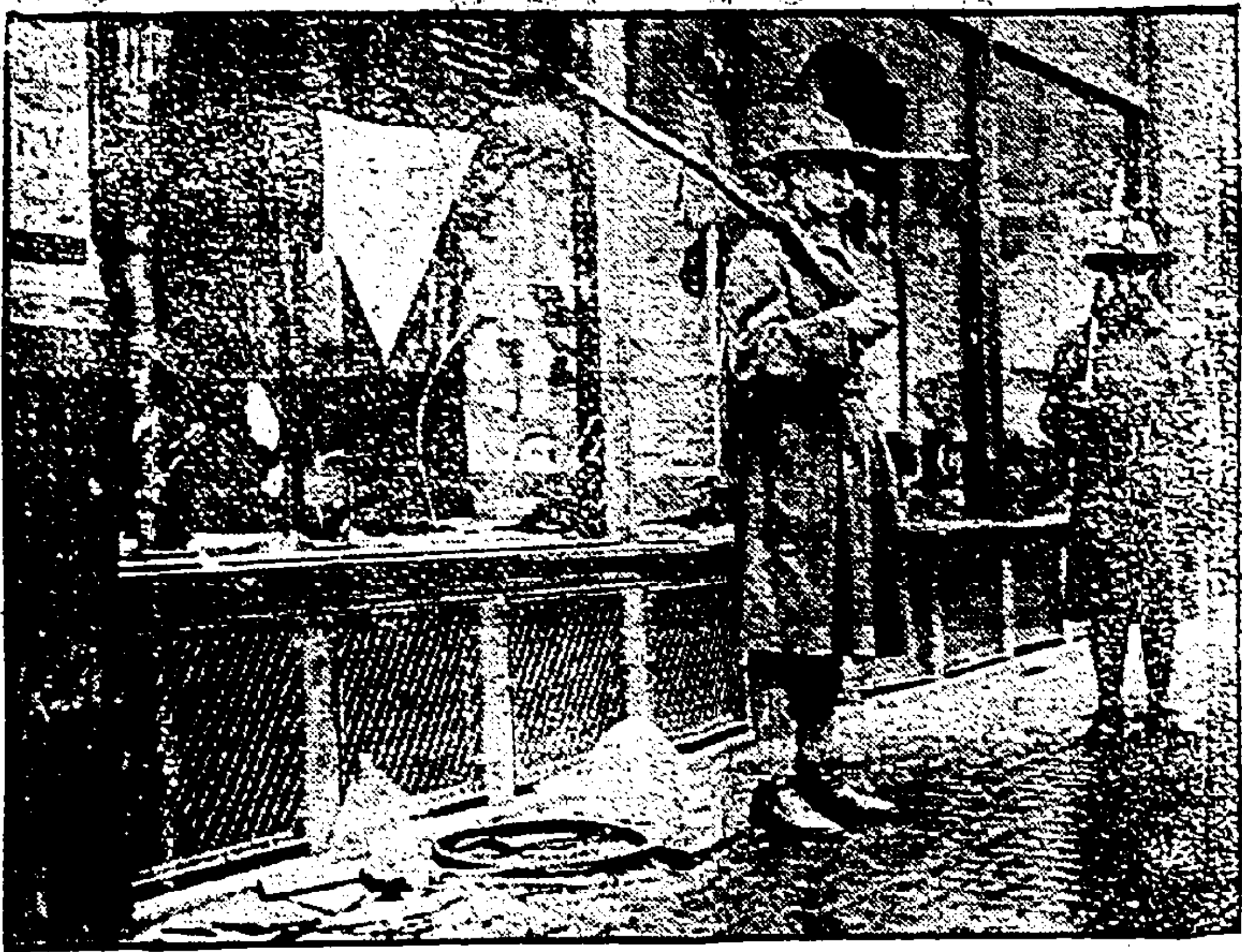
WISH TO SERVE YOU.

BEST CARS, PROMPT SERVICE.

MODERATE PRICES.

RING UP THE FAMILIAR

977.



A scene in the recent police strike at Boston.



A seizure of beer at Zion City, under the new Prohibition Law.



Roland Rohlf, of the Curtiss Corporation, who recently made a new altitude record, reaching a height of 30,700 feet, where he was halted by a windstorm and a temperature of 25 degrees below zero.



Children paying homage at the grave of Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.



Harry Gillman who lived in Belgium in 1914 and saw both his parents killed by the Germans. Taking his father's revolver from his hands, he managed to kill three German officers in the party which shot his father and mother. After six weeks' confinement he escaped and made his way to a detachment of British Cavalry with which he remained for two years. He was gassed while with the troops and wounded at Belleau Woods and Chateau Thierry.

WAR SECRETS OF 1916.

STARTLING REVELATIONS BY COUNT BERNSTORFF.

Count Bernstorff (who in early war years was the Kaiser's agent in America) was the first witness before the Sub-Committee on Peace Possibilities in War-time, just met in Berlin.

The following interesting points are from Reuter's report:—

Bernstorff said Mr. Wilson undertook the first attempt at mediation early in August 1914. He made a second attempt in September. There was no reply from the Entente.

Next Mr. Wilson sent Colonel House to Paris, London and Berlin in the winter of 1914-15, but when Colonel House returned from Berlin he said the moment was not yet come.

"After the Lusitania affair," said Bernstorff, "I obtained an audience of President Wilson. He said we should, by yielding in the U-boat war, make an appeal to moral forces, as the war could only be settled by understanding, not by arms."

"If we would give up the U-boat war he would press for the abandonment of the British blockade. He thought the British Cabinet would agree."

"That was on July 20, 1915. We conceded that passenger ships should not be torpedoed without previous warning."

"Negotiations on the 'Lusitania' affair brought us (Germany and America), for the third time, to the verge of war, because we were asked to acknowledge that the sinking of merchant-ships was illegal."

"This word was rejected by us, and Wilson finally gave in. 'Soon after the Sussex was torpedoed, and it was decided

that U-boat war should be waged on the principles of cruiser warfare."

"In January 1916 Colonel House was for a third time in Berlin. On returning he told me (continued Bernstorff) that the principle opposition to peace at present was in Paris, but that he found a certain willingness in England."

"In Berlin, too, he had been told they would, at a suitable moment, accept American peace mediation."

Count Bernstorff referred to a memorandum written by the Kaiser himself to be sent to America by Mr. Gerard when he went there on leave."

It was intended to hasten the President's intended action."

Mr. Gerard, however, had already left, and it was, therefore, telegraphed to Bernstorff in Washington."

"I learned later that President Wilson, as early as the middle of November, drafted a Peace Note which he dispatched on December 18, but had kept in the desk because a great anti-German wave was passing over America at that time owing to the Belgian deportations," said Count Bernstorff.

Reuter's report here gives the following dialogue:—

Dr. Sinzheimer (the Committee's Reporter): We have got as far as December 12, 1919. Did you interpret your instructions in the sense that you were to encourage or influence President Wilson or Colonel House to undertake peace action in our favour?

Bernstorff:—Yes. (Commotion.)

Dr. Sinzheimer:—Was Mr. Wilson ready to take account of this wish?

Bernstorff:—Yes.

Dr. Sinzheimer:—Was President Wilson ready, on the con-

ditions outlined for you, to agree to a Peace Conference with an international basis, even without concrete peace proposals on our part?

Bernstorff:—Yes. (Commotion.) The hearing was adjourned.

"A GRIEVED COW."

A Bedfordshire cow, whose calf was knocked down in the dark and killed by a vehicle, remained all night in the road by the carcass. The owner found the animal in the road in the morning, when he missed her from the barn.

EX-KAISER'S FIELD KITCHEN.

The field kitchen which followed the ex-Kaiser in all his travels along the front has been loaded upon a transport for the United States. It will be placed in the museum of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

BREVITIES.

Lines on the hands and feet of twins are similar.

Handkerchiefs were unknown before the early part of the 16th century.

During the war, the Germans made 57 airplane and 51 Zeppelin raids on England.

It has been estimated that 10,000,000 children were made orphans by the war.

Over 30,000 Moravian peasants gathered for the festival at Uhradiste, in the Carpathians, the first held in five years.

Motor sledges are taking the place of dog teams in the far north. They make 30 miles an hour over the snow.

American University Union in Europe is to have a permanent home in Paris donated by the French government.

The Albanians claim to be the most ancient race of Europe.

One ton of water may be coloured by a single grain of indigo.

Pure glycerine will help to dissolve fruit stains from linen.

D'Annunzio, Italian poet, who now holds Piave, published his first volume of verse when he was fifteen.

If Pershing were elected president, he would be the fourteenth war veteran to serve in the White House.

South Australian assembly has rejected a bill for adult suffrage for elections to the legislative council.

It was in warfare that the idea was evolved of soldiers having their chins clean-shaven to enhance their fighting power. In olden times, when fighting at closer quarters than now, soldiers' beards offered a very ready means of seizing one another.

Salt Lake City names its streets thus: First South, Second South, Third South, etc., counting from the Mormon temple; but to find a given address you have to know whether it's on East First South or West First South. No. 700 West First South would be at the corner of South Seventh West. It's very simple when you understand it.

A man's hair, it is estimated, turns gray five years earlier than a woman's.

Eighty-five per cent of the lame people are affected on the left side.

A native Sitka widow when she puts on mourning paints the upper part of her face a deep black.

In some cantons of Switzerland all the dead, rich as well as poor, are buried at public expense.

During the last year nearly 1,000,000 acres of woods in England were felled for war purposes.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom invites Olivia Out in Her New French Gown.

BY ALLMAN.



NOTICES.



PURE FOOD PRODUCTS

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DEALER
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YOUR TELEPHONE!

THE OPERATORS AT CENTRAL ARE READY TO SUPPLY YOU WITH QUICK SERVICE; HELP THEM AND YOURSELF BY OBSERVING THE FOLLOWING SIMPLE RULES—

WHEN CALLING, "SPEAK SLOWLY" AND DISTINCTLY WHEN GIVING YOUR NUMBERS TO THE OPERATORS.

EMPHASIZE THE FIVES AND THE NINES WHEN ANSWERING. ANSWER PROMPTLY AND SAY WHO YOU ARE.

DON'T LET YOUR COOLIE ANSWER FOR YOU.

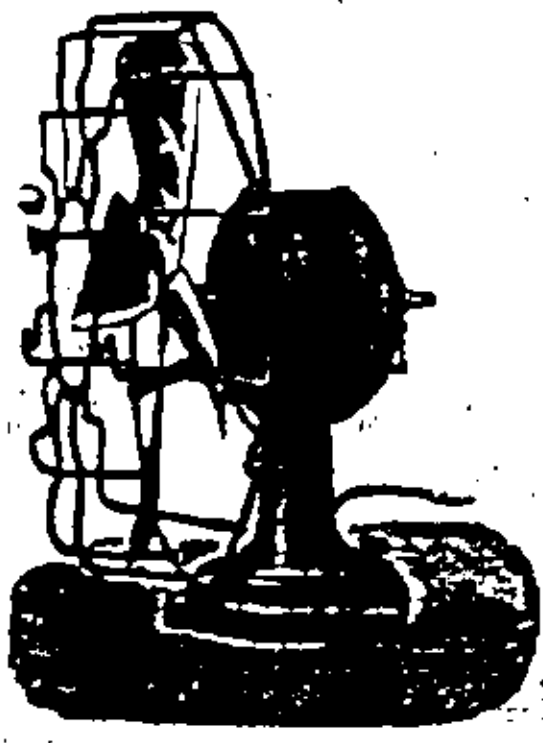
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Linotype & Machinery Ltd.
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FILET, CROCHET, & other kinds of Hand-made
Laces, Swarov Drawn-thread Work, Embroideries,
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SANTAL
CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Of all Remedies. Made in London.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMPETITION
IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A considerable amount of attention has of late been given both in the press and commercial circles to our trade with Latin South American countries. There is small doubt that to retain our former sound commercial position in these countries we shall have to fight a very strong competitor in the United States business man. There is every indication that they intend to employ every means to capture a large share of the trade. A review of the situation appearing in a Buenos Ayres contemporary may throw some light on the subject: The prospects of forthcoming Anglo-American competition in the South American markets are becoming an ever widening subject of comment. We recently expressed the belief that something very substantial would be the outcome of the recent Pan-American Congress at Washington and according to recent announcements we were not far off the mark. Like a bombshell there came a few days ago the announcement that an army of some 700 American business men are to sweep down upon these shores sometime in November next. This may seem like a flight to an extreme, but it might be dangerous to express any too hasty opinions regarding the outcome of the invasion. In the first place it is because we hope, in the long run, to see British commerce come back to its own in the Latin American markets that we have repeatedly deplored the misplaced confidence of many British merchants that American competition will fade away with the memories of the war. Perhaps the old-timers among the American commercial men lacked many of the characteristics of great importance in foreign trade. But the present generation of young American business men cannot for a moment be compared with the old fashioned straw-chewing pioneers whose main idea of getting foreign trade was that of taking a yearly holiday in Europe and while doing Paris, Naples or Marseilles making a few casual calls, exhibiting a new fangled stick of shaving soap and attempting to do business through an interpreter who, in most instances, happened to be a notorious thug. Whether the body of business men due for November will number 700 or less it is hardly likely that their methods of tackling the market will be as creative of natural derision as may be expected by those whose first and prevailing impression of the American business man in search of foreign trade dates back a number of years. America's young business men of to-day are going about the work of securing foreign trade in quite a business-like fashion, and numerous though their mistakes may be it is sure that they can be depended upon to uphold a standard of integrity and principles which was somewhat lacking in the fortune hunting dealers in the wooden nutmegs and plaster bams of twenty years ago.

NOTICE

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE		WEEK DAYS	Every 15 mins
From	To		
1.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.
5.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
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8.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.
11.30 midnight.
SUNDAYS.
1.30 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. Every 15 mins
5.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 mins
11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 mins
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SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.
11.30 midnight.
SUNDAYS.
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SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.
11.30 midnight.
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SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.
11.30 midnight.
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SATURDAY EXTRA

